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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
TWELFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE
**Association of Trustees and Superintendents
of County Asylums for the Insane**
OF WISCONSIN

Convention Held at Waukesha, Wisconsin,
June 10, 11, and 12, 1913.

Public printing authorized by Section 20.28 and 20.37 Revised
Statutes 1913. Published under direction of the State
Board of Control of Wisconsin.



MADISON, WISCONSIN
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER
1914

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

FOR 1913.

J. E. COFFLAND, Richland CenterPresident
MRS. O. H. GULLICKSON, West Salem.....Vice President
F. M. SMITH, Osseo.....Secretary
MRS. W. E. VOIGT, Jefferson.....Assistant Secretary
GEO. H. SEELY, Menomonie.....Treasurer

FOR 1914.

O. F. ROESSLER, Jefferson.....President
MRS. O. H. GULLICKSON, West Salem.....Vice President
S. C. CUSHMAN, Wyocena.....Secretary
MRS. W. E. VOIGT, Jefferson.....Assistant Secretary
GEO. H. SEELY, Menomonie.....Treasurer

The next annual convention will be held at Marinette, Wisconsin, June 9, 10, and 11, 1914.

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PROGRAM

TUESDAY, JUNE 10

8. p. m.

Music

Invocation—Rev. F. D. Butler, Waukesha.

Address of Welcome—Hon. Hawley Wilbur, Mayor of Waukesha.

Response—Hon. J. E. Coffland, President of the Association.

Music

Address—Wisconsin's Care of the Criminal Insane—Hon. Ralph E. Smith, President of the State Board of Control of Wisconsin.

Address—Hon. Clarence Snyder, Racine, Wis.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11

9:00 a. m.

Address—Psychic Suggestion—Rev. F. P. Blackmore, Omro, Wis.

Address—Prevention of Insanity—Prof. A. J. Hutton, Superintendent, Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, Waukesha.

Address—Care of the Epileptics—Dr. Carrie A. Frost, Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded, Chippewa Falls.

Paper—Caring for Tubercular Insane in County Hospitals—Dr. J. F. Farr, Eau Claire.

1:00 p. m.

Address—The Chronic Insane—Dr. W. F. Lorenz, Wisconsin State Hospital for Insane, Mendota.

Address—Wisconsin's Dependents, Defectives and Delinquents—Rev. Daniel Woodward, Warden Wisconsin State Prison.

Address—Farm Management—Prof. D. H. Otis, Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

Address—The Asylum Superintendent, His Duties and Powers and their Limitations—Judge David W. Agnew, Waukesha.

Paper—Coöperation—The Trustees, the Superintendent, and the Matron—Mr. J. L. Jacquot, Appleton.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11

8 p. m.

Entertainment by Waukesha People.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12

9:00 a. m.

Business Session

Reports of Officers and Committees.

Election of Officers.

Miscellaneous Business.

Paper—Amusements and Entertainments—Mrs. Christensen,
Matron, Sauk County Asylum, Reedsburg.

Paper—Work of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls—
Miss Mary J. Berry, Supt., Milwaukee.

Paper—Uniform Accounting for County Asylums—Mr. J. B.
Tanner, Statistician for the Wis. State Board of Public Af-
fairs.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12

1:30 p. m.

As the guests of Superintendent Carroll and Miss Carroll, the Association will spend the afternoon visiting the Waukesha County Asylum, Industrial School for Boys and other places of interest.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TWELFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS OF WISCONSIN.

Held at Waukesha, Wis., June 10, 11 and 12, 1913.

TUESDAY EVENING SESSION, JUNE 10, 1913, 8:00 P. M.

Convention called to order by Hon. J. E. Coffland of Richland Center, President of the Association.

Invocation by Rev. Butler of Waukesha.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

E. D. WALSH, City Attorney.

Mr. President, and Members of the Association of Trustees, Superintendents, and Matrons of County Asylums for the Insane of Wisconsin:—I hope I have included all of you. If I have left any of you out, I want you to exonerate me from doing it intentionally.

I have been commissioned by Mayor Wilbur to extend an open armed and hearty welcome to you ladies and gentlemen engaged in this great human work. I do this by proxy for the reason the Mayor is absent unavoidably on business to the city of Chicago. I know he regrets very much he cannot be here personally to extend you words of cheer and encouragement in his own peculiar and individual way, because I know you would enjoy it. Whenever I am thrust suddenly into a place of this kind, I am always reminded of a little boy who had been naughty and was about to be punished. He was shut in a room

awaiting corporal punishment. He knew from past performances of his parent that it was sure to come. He recalled the lessons taught in Sunday School and he said a prayer something like this: "O Lord, you have always told me that when I needed your help all I had to do was to ask for it and now is your chance."

The city of Waukesha has for a number of years been engaged I might say, in the business of welcoming to this city people from all over the world. We have a sort of cheap way of being hospitable. We base it largely upon the curative and medicinal properties of our sparkling spring water that has been our main means of advertisement. We say to you this is a wholesome drink, it will do you no harm if you take it externally, internally or even eternally.

We can say frankly to you now that you come to us at a time of the year when we really appear at our best, that we believe everything is in apple-pie order, just as nice as we could make it for you. We believe that if a tornado was coming from the southwest with all its wrath and fury, when it got to the limits of the city of Waukesha, it would say "Excuse me," back up and go around. We have a city here such that we have been unable to find another on the face of the earth that has as many miles of well paved streets and well built sidewalks. We have institutions here somewhat akin to the work in which you are engaged. If you should be unfortunate enough to be addicted to alcoholism, we have an institution for the treatment of that trouble. If you should be afflicted with rheumatism or neuralgic diseases, we have excellent mud baths for the alleviation of that trouble also. If you are moving in the fast pace in which the world now seems to be going, probably your nervous system is tired out, and bordering on a deranged mind. If so, we have a large institution just south of the city limits for the treatment of that sort of trouble. I mention these things for the purpose of showing you, my friends, it is logical you should find your way here to the city of Waukesha in divers ways and means of taking part in making those who are suffering from the greatest affliction of all, impaired reason, happier and more contented.

My presence here this evening is not for the purpose of speech making. I might compare it to a freight train running over a new railroad for the first time, to find out whether it was safe

to carry over it continually loads of provisions, freight, human and otherwise. I want you to appreciate the full fervor and warmth of our welcome. I want, in a figurative way, as is usual on occasions of this kind, to turn over the keys of the city to you. If you find any place shut up and think it ought to be opened, open it up. If you find any place open and think it ought to be closed, just leave it open, don't close it up. We hope this meeting will turn out to be what it ought to be, a deserved success. I thank you.

RESPONSE TO THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

HON. J. E. COFFLAND, President of the Association, Richland Center, Wis.

Mr. Mayor and Citizens of Waukesha: A mere response to the hearty welcome can but formally present to you our appreciation of being able to assemble in your city for this, our Twelfth Annual Convention.

I can assure you, Mr. Mayor that I voice the unanimous sentiment of all those in attendance when I say that we appreciate and will accept with pleasure the hospitalities extended. We will take great pleasure in viewing the beauties of Waukesha, possibly with some envy, but nevertheless with our very best congratulations for the special endowment of so many natural advantages.

In assembling here we bring to your city representatives of the State Board of Control, officers of the State Charitable and Penal Institutions, Trustees, Superintendents and Matrons of County Asylums for Chronic Insane, as well as many others interested in this work. Wisconsin has good reason for her pride in the care of her mentally afflicted, dependents and incorrigibles. We have state institutions of the highest order caring for the acute insane, the feeble-minded, the deaf and dumb, the blind, the tubercular, the incorrigible boys and girls, and the criminal. All of these institutions are managed upon the highest standard of excellence and I believe I can say, without fear of contradiction that they have always been managed with the thought uppermost of the

welfare of those confined therein. I believe I can still go farther and say that we have had occasion for less official investigation and less complaint for the past quarter of a century than any other state in the union. Credit must fall where it belongs, the public being the judge. We believe a large percentage of our success must be due to the men and women of character and ability who have been induced to take charge of this great work, many of whom have done so at a sacrifice to their own welfare. We must also ascribe part of our success and advancement to almost the entire absence of political influence in the management of these institutions. If we are still to advance let us keep out and forever weed from them this pernicious influence. God pity the man or woman, who in misfortune has been committed to any institution dominated by any political party or one which is subject to the caprices of any faction or changing administration. The use of such institutions for political control should call for the immediate defeat of any party or individual.

Other states go this far in the care of dependents but Wisconsin goes far in advance of this in supplying thirty-four County Asylums for the care of the chronic insane. Shawano county is about to open another which will make thirty-five. This system gives them home life and opportunities to take up such work as they may be interested in which can not possibly be done in such large populations as exist in the larger state institutions.

It is largely for the purpose of continually improving these county institutions that this convention is held annually. Advanced ideas expressed in conventions take root and lead to their adoption in other institutions. These asylums are represented here by boards of trustees, their official duty being the welfare of the inmates and the financial management of the asylum and farm. They are also represented by superintendents and matrons who are directly responsible to their wards and by the visiting physicians who have the sanitary conditions of the buildings and grounds to look after as well as the physical welfare of the inmates.

The people of the state certainly owe a great amount of gratitude to these men and women who have been induced to take up this work largely through a desire to do something for these unfortunates.

We have superintendents and matrons who have grown gray in this service, while many others have lost health and passed beyond where their reward will be far greater than that which could ever be voted by a board of trustees. Wisconsin should be proud of a citizenship that can fill these places when experienced persons are forced to drop out. The past year has been one of unusual deaths and changes among superintendents and matrons. Friends have mourned the loss where deaths have occurred but saddest of all is the loss to the demented man or woman who has lost a kind and capable superintendent or a loving and never tiring matron.

Waukesha county is to be congratulated in taking a front position in the care of the chronic insane. She has erected a model institution for housing them and has secured a superintendent and matron of exceptional ability to look after their welfare. We expect to visit this institution and hope to carry home with us many ideas that will help to improve those institutions built in an earlier day.

We also rejoice with you in the admirable selection of such a beautiful site for the location of the Industrial School for Boys. Such a beauty spot should have an elevating influence on any boy having such surroundings. A better object lesson as to the beauties of nature could not be found in the state.

During the sessions of this convention we have many addresses and papers as well as discussions that should be of interest to many of your citizens. These meetings are public and we cordially invite any and all of your citizens so interested to meet with us. The sparkling fluid flowing from your numerous mineral springs will be largely indulged in by this convention and so long as this exists you can safely entrust us to the hospitality of your citizens.

I again wish to thank you for the hospitality and welcome extended.

Hon. Ralph E. Smith, President of the State Board of Control, then addressed the convention on the subject, "Wisconsin's Care of the Criminal Insane."

He told of the work which had been done in planning and equipping the Hospital for the Criminal Insane, at Waupun. He reported that this institution which the legislature had so wisely established was nearing completion. He pointed

out the benefits to be derived from the segregation of this class in a separate institution. He showed how this policy would tend to carry to a still higher degree of perfection the high standard which Wisconsin has always maintained in the care of its defectives.

ADDRESS

BY HON. CLARENCE SNYDER, Racine, Wisconsin.

Years ago when as a member of the State Board of Control I knew something of the Wisconsin County Asylums for Chronic Insane, I would have felt at least half equal to such a task as your association has levied upon me. The case is different now and I feel that in occupying a few moments of your time at this meeting I am robbing you of entertainment and instruction that some other man could more acceptably have furnished.

It is, however, as a friend of our Wisconsin system of care for the Chronic Insane that I agreed to be here, and I assure you it is a great pleasure to testify in this presence to the high value of your efforts in so ordering and arranging conditions for the unfortunate insane that they may live out their lives in comfort and with such happiness as is possible under their great affliction.

Yours is an altruistic calling, and the best lessons of applied philanthropy have been so well learned by you that patience, persistency and efficiency are yours from habit.

Your annual meetings are helpful in every way. If only you met for friendly social intercourse and barred out all talk of shop, and all consideration of statistics on the results accomplished in your institution work, you would still find these meetings worth all they cost, and more; since to know your fellow workers and their wives as social beings assembled for recreation would supply objects enough to bring you together. Wisely, however, you have diversified your programs, so that work and play have alternated as they should ever do in life. Without periods of unbending no one can so well accomplish the serious work of his calling.

Since my visitorial duties at County Asylums for Chronic Insane were ended, eleven counties have built institutions, no one of which I have yet seen. These are Douglas, Eau Claire, Marinette, Monroe, St. Croix, Trempealeau, Vernon, Washington, Waupaca, Waukesha, and Wood. Of the twenty-three other institutions, which I often inspected but six are in charge of superintendents whom I knew in my official relations with the work. It is a world of change, and as many future years as those which have flown since 1897, may be expected to send some of us over the Great Divide, and attract others of you to different callings.

I have ever been interested in such accounts of your work as have come to me from time to time and have been gratified to know you have been doing well. I believe your new members are efficient and that your older ones have become through their added experience more and more useful and valuable to the counties they serve.

Service is now well nigh the word of all words. Never before has the social order exacted so much from us as now in the doing of things for others, and the planning of future work for the general good. New tests of citizenship levy these contributions upon all of us who are in competitive life, and you who work wholly for others can but be heartened by this knowledge, since it means for you higher appreciations, and a nearer kinship with humanity at large.

You have been fortunate in the help given your institutions by the State Board of Control. As the first president of that body, following the legislation of 1891 abolishing the State Board of Charities and Reform and the State Board of Supervision, it was my privilege to study the underlying principle of the Wisconsin system of care for all the insane and to take issue with the opinion, then prevalent in our state, and universal in other parts of the nation, that all the insane should be cared for in state institutions under the direction of medical staffs. To the sympathy of the first Board of Control and its construction of all statutes pertaining to the county system was due the policy of expansion in the building and equipment of these institutions, which the years have shown.

It is understood, of course, that over activity in this direction must be curbed, and it is probably true that for some

years to come we have in number at the present time enough County Asylums for the Chronic Insane.

In the years when the county system was largely experimental, had the State Board of Control shared the views of a majority of the medical profession, and had they believed it to be in the public interest to house the Chronic Insane in state institutions their views would have been influential in furthering state care, to the impairment of the system you represent, which is giving the Chronic Insane as good care as the world affords, and at moderate cost, instead of the high cost the state plan entails.

Fortunately the system has since been extended and cherished by the State Board of Control, throughout all political changes in its membership.

While our system of care for the Chronic Insane is working satisfactorily and has forever won our loyal support, we must not omit acknowledgement of the excellent service done by our state and semi-state institutions for the Insane where able alienists with every device of psychiatry, are striving for the cure of acute cases of mental disease. We believe that nowhere in the world have acute cases of insanity better chances of cure than in our state.

Insist that the heads of these institutions treat you fairly in the matter of sending your regularly good working patients to whom you are entitled, who have reached the chronic stage, and always encourage those officials by words of commendation spoken to your friends where you feel that praise is fairly deserved. Thus will you foster the good feeling and mutual understanding which should characterize your relations with the medical superintendents of the state institutions.

During the last decade I have known little of the detailed managements of our County Asylums for Chronic Insane, and can say nothing from visits and casual inspections concerning any of them except the institution of my own county. The Racine County Asylum has for several years past been exceptionally well conducted. Its inmates are well clothed, well fed and generally happy. The farm has been excellently well managed, and its sales of produce in the way of milk and vegetables have run into large sums of money, owing to its proximity to perhaps a very liberal market.

The superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, are very intelligent and conscientious, and the chairman of its board of trustees, Hon. D. G. Flett, upon whom has devolved the greater share of the boards work, has served his county with zeal, intelligence and marked efficiency, at a cost to himself of time and energy which places our people under a debt of appreciation and gratitude.

I must tell you of a piece of good fortune which came to our county last spring through the conspiracy of Mr. Flett and Mr. Lewis and the public spirit of one of our great manufacturing corporations, the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company. It was known that the Company were experimenting with a new kind of tractor and with gang plows. It was tentatively suggested by the conspirators that the Company would be welcome to do some experimenting on the asylum farm, whereupon they promptly sent to the institution a tractor and a twelve-plow gang with harrow attachment and proceeded to plow and harrow for Superintendent Lewis a hundred acres of the asylum farm, or about all he wanted to till this year without a dollar of expense to the county. The job was well done, the Company were pleased with the demonstration, and the county was the gainer. I wish each of you had as friendly a corporation to which you could appeal, with results equally favorable.

Wednesday Morning Session—June 11, 1913—9:00 A. M.

PSYCHIC SUGGESTION.

REV. F. P. BLACKMORE, Omro, Wis.

Ladies and Gentlemen: This is decidedly a new experience for me and I would like to take you into my confidence so that we might all feel it with each other as we proceed. I believe you will all agree that there is such a law as psychic phenomena. The magazines have been full of it, some of the very best books that have been written in modern times have been written upon this topic. Dr. Starboard, Dr. Cole, of the Northwestern University of Eastern Illinois, and Dr. Hudson who was first a doctor, then a lawyer and last of all a philosopher, all agree in this matter. Dr. Hudson made himself famous on both sides of the Atlantic by his book entitled *Psychic Phenomena*. A brief study of our political history would give you an example which might at once claim your attention. The war of '61 to '65 was the greatest war the world ever saw fought—with the greatest earnestness and individualism employed. It was fought as a result of psychic phenomena, on the part of John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, an eminent statesman, who said this country would not exist long, part slave and part free. It was the duty of the people in the south to gather around slavery as a nucleus and establish for themselves a government. The same psychic phenomena was made by Abraham Lincoln in one of the greatest debates we have ever had in this country between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas, in which Mr. Lincoln repeated the same sentiment and also repeated the scripture, "A house divided against itself cannot stand." As a result of these two suggestions on the part of Mr. Calhoun of South Carolina and Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, was fought this great war that made our people all equal before the law. I might multiply historical examples to endorse the truth of what I say.

You may take example from the nursery children. They are wide-awake, they are playful, they do not go to sleep. The mother who understands the natural phenomena of sleep, says

with good strong psychic phenomena, "Turn over there and go to sleep," and oftentimes if they do not do it, she turns down the cover and administers a little spat that is really effective in bringing about the conscious result in the minds of the children and they immediately go to sleep as a result of this little motherly care. I do not think I exaggerate when I say that almost the whole world, politics, business, the administration of law, matrimony, the great matter of building the mind psychologically in our schools, the great work of missionaries in foreign and home schools, are all directed consciously or unconsciously through this benevolent and beneficial law of nature that transfers from the conscience of the attorney, the minister, the teacher, and the candidate for matrimony, suggestions to the conscience of the other individual. In other words, I am hastening along to say, the mind is, as I understand it to-day, duplex, thus putting us back on a Jewish basis. The Jews understood these laws in ancient times better than we understand them in modern times. They believed a man had a body, mind and soul, therefore, we are to love God with our whole minds, soul and strength; strength referring to bodily power. The mind was the faculty of man and his soul his conscience or psychic force. It is interesting to know what we can do for psychic phenomena.

You have all read the story of the Harvard University professor's son, educated since he was eleven years old to the law of psychic phenomena. He taught him all the sciences and the particular sciences of mathematics until at the age of eleven years he was able to entertain the faculty and senior students of Harvard University. He was already a teacher. Another professor at Harvard University prepared his son for a post graduate course when fourteen years of age. When he found the boy was endeavoring to master any branch of learning, he continued to find in his own conscience the desire of knowledge he wanted him to possess, and entertained him and studied with him and kept up his interest to fire heat until he transferred from his own conscience, to the conscience of the child the learning which was absolutely necessary for him to have in order to perform these great mental feats. We pass along to say twenty years from now, and our educational system will undergo a radical change in the matter of instruction on the part of the teacher in the care of the instruction

to the pupils in such a way, that they will have their interest, in fact, all the interests will be created by the teacher in the pupil.

I am delighted to say, it is my feeling, that this conscious mind is under the control of the objective or thinking mind by suggestions from other minds and other teachers that are interested in us. That the very best stage for receiving these suggestions is a state of perfect passivity on the part of the recipient. The recipient should be made to feel that the teacher, the minister, the professor, or whoever has charge of the work, has a friendly, tender, moral interest in the recipient, that what they are about to say or do on behalf of the recipient is directed solely by a desire for his reformation and development. The consciousness on the part of the recipient, that the teacher or warden or other individual, has a true or friendly interest in him, makes the recipient all attention, all interest, all ears, all eyes, all heart, all open for everything that is said, drawing the recipient into a perfect passive state, thus receiving in his own conscience the conscience of the teacher or warden, and making him willing to lend a friendly credence to everything said and done.

I would like, if I could do it without being thought egotistical to recite a few interesting incidents known to me personally, that will show the power of psychic suggestion in influencing individuals; this one is about one of my church members. Going down a street in a city where I was in charge of a church I saw ahead of me a man who was not a member of any church, who, if he was ever going to belong to one ought to belong now, so I caught up with him, put my hand on his shoulder and we walked along together and I told him this story of a man who had been employed in the church, but had moved away two miles from the church, who was a good Christian, wouldn't ride on the street-cars on Sunday, and we had lost him out of the church and we wanted to get a good young man to take his place, and I said "You come and join my church and we will get together and talk matters over and it will be made easy for you." "But" he says, "this seems all very sudden,—I could not decide so suddenly." I replied, "Never mind that, nearly all decisions are made very suddenly." "But," he says, "I am not a Christian."

I said "Leave that to me, I will take care of that; I will come round to your house, read the Bible to you and I will explain it all and we will fix that all up." "All right," he said and so it was arranged that I should come and read the Scriptures to him and explain them; which I did, and step by step we went over how he could become a Christian and I read and explained the Scriptures to him and how I could make him a member of my church. "Now," he says, "I don't think I could get ready by next Sunday, I want to get a new suit of clothes and some other little things to fix up, but I will come a week from Sunday and join." "All right," I answered, "and in the meantime we will read the Bible and talk matters over and the way will be made clear for you." So, by the way, he came sure enough; he had listened and learned well all that I taught him and he joined the church and since that time has been a worthy, devout member. And this is what I want to impress on you, this idea of acting and approaching the individual at the psychic moment, first creating a desire on his part to belong to the church and the necessity for his belonging to a church, and then suggesting that possibly my church would suit him better than any other church, and in this way I have been very successful in securing members for my church who possibly might not have joined otherwise.

By the way, I want to tell a story I know would interest you: I had a friend down in Ohio who knew a maiden lady over in H———, Ill., that was,—say—50 years of age, who was very much interested in this idea of psychic suggestion. She came over, to the town where I was in charge of a church, with her father and mother and stopped there. She had read and studied this subject of psychic suggestion and I was delighted with her. She came to our house and a very interesting friendship grew up between this lady and my wife and myself, and she finally confided in me that she wanted to get married and could I help her in any way by suggestion, so I agreed to look around among the eligible men of my acquaintance, which I did and found a man of about thirty-five years of age—by the way, she had said she wanted a banker—who was in the banking business, but she was fifty and he thirty-five, and I thought this matter of difference in ages might be a stumbling-block and interfere with the suggestion I might make. She was of the

same opinion and so I went down to one of the leading lawyers of the city—by the way, he was a splendid gentleman, too—and he told me he knew a man over in Fostoria, Ill., about fifty years of age, a banker, and he thought that would be a splendid suggestion, and it was agreed finally that he should see the banker and make the suggestion to him, tell him about the splendid and estimable lady, what a fine and ornate housekeeper she was and in every way fitted to make a congenial and companionable wife along these lines of "Psychic Suggestion." And right here let me say that the more subtle your suggestion is and if you are disinterested in it, if you appear to have no thought of self in your suggestion, the result is more successful, more easily brought about. So, at an early opportunity the lawyer saw the banker and laid the matter before him in as delicate a manner as possible and it developed that this banker was interested in the banking business in California, where the lady had large mining interests, and so what more natural than that he should undertake to look after her interests out there, as he was contemplating a trip out there. So they came together and, in the development of their friendship, it was agreed that he should look after her financial interests and, while in California, look up her property there and attend to it in any way that needed attention. Of course, this would necessitate writing letters back and forth, and, on his return, it would be necessary for him to see the lady and report and talk it all over with her, and I want to say that within a year and a half or two years all the young ladies and widows in that city began to sit up and take notice when it was announced that the marriage of the two would shortly take place and that according to the law of psychic suggestion and propinquity, it was brought about through the clever suggestions of a minister and a lawyer.

I don't think there is any doubt, or that there ought to be any doubt about the influence of the subconscious mind over that of a lesser, a smaller mind, and we all agree, I think, that there is a difference in the size of souls. If you were to measure, take a tapeline, say, and go through an audience and measure all the souls of the people there, you would find a great difference in the size of them. Psychic power is not something that can be developed in all; and one of the greatest things you have in your favor, in order to work it out successfully, is the knowledge that you have it. Then follows the manipulation of society to bring about

the results. Listen and I will show you how through this great power a man was made president of these United States. At a Republican Convention held a number of years ago in Chicago, Ill., there were gathered together such characters as "The Plumed Knight," Roscoe Conklin, John Sherman, General Grant, and one among them who was often misrepresented because he stood for things that were opposed to the ideas of some of the party, but who went throughout the country making speeches and convinced all of his constituents that he was right and they were wrong. That man stood up in this convention and suggested the name of John Sherman as candidate for President and charmed the whole convention with a speech the most beautiful, the most ornate. Then, when they could not nominate Blaine and John Sherman, it came to him that the very man they needed was James A. Garfield and the convention voted and tired itself out voting until finally James A. Garfield was announced as the next Republican candidate for the Presidency, and this was brought about by the psychic suggestion that he knew this man was in every way fitted to be the standard bearer of the people.

Now, I am absolutely convinced that we could bring about almost anything we ask for, whatever the mind sets itself upon to do or have; that we become, as it were, so en rapport with the idea of our own sub-selfconsciousness and its influence on the minds of the Universe, that we should ask that God will answer our prayer that we may use this influence in no way disastrous. Look at the wonderful inventions that our Mr. Edison has made in electricity, that are absolutely unthinkable to the ordinary human brain, that, we must feel, when we stop to consider how marvelous they are, that such great minds must be indeed in very close touch with the infinite mind of God. I want to show you how, having been raised in a school where none of the trades of the artisan are taught, and never having had a saw or a plane in my hand, it came to me that I could, if I would, accomplish things along that line. Casually talking with a man in a store on general topics, he told me of an invention that was demanded and I told him that I thought I could do that. He laughed and said he supposed a great many people had notions about it. So I took out notebook and pencil and proceeded to make a sketch of my idea of what the thing should be. I make a stroke here and one there, thought it over and then thought better about

it and finally I completed it to the entire satisfaction of myself and my friends, thus acting on the suggestion to my self-subconsciousness that this creative or inventive power was mine.

Now, what do you make out of this gift as to its effect on public morals? Once I spoke to a man who was thoroughly Christian, who read and understood his prayer book and I felt that with so much zeal as he displayed, his influence on society would indeed be great if he could voice his sentiments, and I said to him, "Mr. Hill, if you will allow me to teach you to preach, I would be happy to do so." He said "That would be much appreciated; I know it is in me to be able to do so and it would be very gracious of you to teach me." Well, I went about it and first selected for him a text from the Bible and drew from that all the things, all the lessons it told him and put all his thoughts about it into a few well-chosen simple words; pretty soon I would have him in a thoroughly conscious frame of mind that he could preach and do a work beneficial to mankind. Then I told him I would have him preach a sermon of ten minutes' length, then one of twelve minutes, then one fifteen minutes long, then twenty-five, and pretty soon I would take him to a great man like Henry Ward Beecher and show him the analysis of all his texts, all the facts deduced from his study of the Bible, science, philosophy, history, and all his personal reminiscences, and all that he wished to say. Then, when he had qualified for a larger congregation, I would put him in charge of one and double his salary and so on—the way would be clear then. He thought that would be quite an undertaking, but unless we do make an effort, nothing can ever be accomplished along psychic lines.

I will tell you of another incident. In talking with a friend of mine, he told me of an invitation he had received to give an address somewhere on Memorial Day, and asked me to assist him in looking up some facts that would make his address more interesting, which I promised to do. After leaving him, it suddenly occurred to me that I also had received an invitation to speak on that day and that I had given the matter no thought whatever, knew nothing of what I wanted to say. I kept turning the matter over in my mind as I went to and from the post office and finally the suggestion came to me, just as clear as daylight, that I would talk on the oratory of that time, that the oratory of that day was peculiar, of the credit due the zeal and eloquence of such men as Wendell Phillips and to Oliver P. Mor-

ton, who staid up all night in order to keep the legislature from doing something that would not serve the people and the cause, and then I would go from that to the fact that our great American Army was an army made up of men who, to a man, felt the cause for which he was willing to give his life a glorious one and in this fight for victory they all fought like tigers, and when I had those points well in order, it was all easy to wind up with the history and the facts pertaining to the great battles of the Civil War, that of Gettysburg with its 23,000 dead and later its million dollar cemetery laid out by patriotic men,—Oh, it all came tumbling, one fact after another, into my mind, after the psychic suggestion to my sub-conscious mind that I could do something along those lines to aid me in responding to the call to address the people on that occasion.

Now, you will ask if there is anything in this idea of psychic suggestion that would help in the control, in the care of sick people. Not more than three or four weeks ago the husband of lady came to me asking that I call on his wife who had become possessed of the idea that she had lost her soul. He was fearful that he might have to send her to the asylum, so I agreed to call; which I did, and after looking at her and making a few general remarks, I took up my Bible and read a few verses to her, this in order that I could get possession of her mind and get the work in hand. I worked with her for an hour trying to get better possession of my subject and seeking out in my mind better methods of approaching her and increasing her moral condition or outlook and assuring her that she had not lost her soul and trying to impress this fact on her own inner-consciousness that she had not, by giving her a different viewpoint, looking at the matter from my point of view, and by all these methods I soon got her to look at the matter more sanely and I visited her often and was in entire possession of my subject, when finally it came about that her husband was called to the country to help his brother-in-law get in the crops and it was agreed to by all that it was best she should go too; the change of scene and air would be beneficial in every way; she had been troubled with sleeplessness, and I instructed her that she must go to bed at night with the firm resolution to go to sleep, that she must eat three good meals a day and live in every way the rational, normal life of a woman determined to get well. She is back at her home now, taking care of her household, perfectly well, perfectly sane in

every way, and my wife and I called on her the other day and we could not see but that she is perfectly normal, and I really believe from my own experiences, that this wonderful work of helping each other with the aid of this power of psychic suggestion, because we all, more or less, exercise a certain influence over each other either consciously or unconsciously, can be carried, on with ultimate benefit to mankind in general.

I want to tell you a little story about the celebrated Dr. Dubois, of Berne, Switzerland, who for 25 years worked in the hospitals of Europe, and finally concluded that he would have a hospital of his own, and he took as his patients mostly generals from the army, colonels, doctors and doctors' wives. In his treatment he uses what he calls 'moral persuasion.' You all know that the doctor is a splendid operator in whatever method of treatment he undertakes. In cases of stomach trouble, constipation, etc., the treatment takes from one to fourteen days, and in neuritis cases, he gives them a good strong talk each day—he calls it increasing the moral. He had one patient there, a colonel, who had been troubled with insomnia, nightmare, and was so nervous that he could not stand up on his feet,—so the doctor took possession of him and after talking to him and telling him that after the treatment he would be able to sleep a restful sleep, untroubled with bad dreams, that as the nerve tissues became healthier, he would be able to stand erect and walk as well as anybody. After a few days' trial he had lost his insomnia and could lie down with the feeling that he would have a calm, restful sleep, so gradually he became healthier in mind and body, but what troubled the doctor, as the patient yielded and responded so readily to the treatment, was the fact that he seemed not disposed to make acknowledgment of his improvement, so he reprimanded the colonel and asked him why he was not more willing to acknowledge his improvement, without result, however. Well, at the end of the treatment he went home, he could walk as straight as a die and could sleep without fear of a nightmare. Not long after his leaving the hospital the doctor was much pleased and gratified to get this message from him "In the saddle morally and physically."

Using the word 'moral,' as applied here, is not in the sense it is used in the church.

You remember, my friends, of reading in the Old Testament of the dream of Pharaoh and of Joseph's interpretation of that

dream so that they were enabled to make provision during the seven years of plenty along the Nile in Egypt for the seven years of famine, and how Pharaoh, to show his gratitude to this Joseph who, by his wonderful psychic power interpreted the dream about the seven fat and seven lean kine and thus saved the country and the people, made him Prime Minister over all the land of Egypt.

I think I have said enough to give you an idea of what a wonderful thing this power is and of its influence over our fellow-man for good. I wish you would learn more about it. You can get a book on the subject for \$1.25, and if you feel that the power is in you, try it on a child, then try it on a great big person, and you will by and by come to acknowledge that it is a source of blessing and comfort to you and you can exert an influence for good in every way over your friends and neighbors. You can exert your power in your everyday life over your poor afflicted ones in your charge, and, dear friends, let me tell you that no greater blessing can come to any human soul than this; that they have a sub-conscious power over the sub-conscious life of another individual for greater happiness, improving their health, or the betterment and improvement of either a community, a state, a prison, or an asylum.

I am very grateful for the kind attention you have given.

PREVENTION OF INSANITY.

PROF. A. J. HUTTON, Superintendent of Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, Waukesha.

Dr. Gorst of Mendota tells me I have undertaken to write upon a very large subject. I suspect there will remain something to be said upon it after I get through. I am not a professional alienist, I shall not attempt to treat the subject in a technical or learned way. My humble purpose is to give you the thoughts of a layman whose business has brought him in contact with people more or less mentally unsound, and whose experiences have made him desire the knowledge of some simple psychiatry that would enable him to minister to minds diseased.

The Century dictionary defines insanity "a seriously impaired condition of the mental functions, involving the intellect, emo-

tions or will or one or more of these faculties, exclusive of temporary states produced by and accompanying acute intoxications, or acute febrile diseases."

Expert alienists do not always agree in their diagnosis, as is abundantly shown in the discrepant testimonies they give in murder trials. The practical test of one's insanity is not what he *thinks*, but what he *does*. His fears, his ideas, his vagaries, his "queernesses," his disordered mind, do not justify classifying him as insane, so long as his conduct is not controlled by them, so as to injure his business success, his health, his family or social interests or the interests of others. In neurasthenia, for example, one may have all kinds of morbid fears, of which he is unable to rid himself, and which he knows to be absurd. So long as he acts in harmony with his surrounding, though he may suffer much from mental disorder, he is not insane.

The forms of insanity are legion. There is no universally accepted classification or terminology though both are in evolution and will shortly appear. There are mental defects from idiocy or arrested development. The idiot is born without a mind. He never develops, he remains a babe. The imbecile, in infancy or early childhood, had the beginnings of a mind. His mind did not develop, or did not *continue* to develop. Some blow on the head or some severe fever arrested development at the stage it had reached at the time of the accident or the sickness. There are many grades of the weak-minded,—some very little above the idiot in mentality, and some very little below the normally sound. To the highest type of these we are giving the name "morons."

There are mental diseases in the developed brain. Dementia is by far the most common form of insanity. As the name implies dementia means a *loss* of mental power. It is the weakened and more or less helpless condition which underlies and is the sequel to acute insanity. It may result from diseases that break down and disorganize the brain substance, such as paresis, apoplexy, brain tumors, what is popularly known as softening of the brain, and other *organic* diseases. Insanity may be functional as in mania melancholia, paranoia in which post mortem examination shows no change in the brain tissue.

Among the causes of insanity, heredity or congenital predisposition is one of the most common. Many people believe insanity to be always inherited from insane parents. This is not true. Paresis for example is an acquired disease. It occurs in

the robust and energetic in the very prime of life. It is one of the after effects of syphilis and results in degeneration of portions, chiefly the gray matter, of the brain.

Dementia praecox once held to be an exclusively hereditary disease has been known to occur in many cases without any discoverable trace of insanity or allied disorder in the family history. It is still true that heredity, or congenital predisposition is one of the most potent factors in insanity. The difference between heredity and congenital predisposition, as I understand it is that by heredity one actually inherits the disease itself from his parents. By congenital predisposition he inherits a tendency—an instability or disordered arrangement of nerve tissues which allows insanity to occur. A distinction with a difference.

Among other factors may be mentioned the nervous strain of modern life; lack of rest and amusement, leading to the use of stimulants of various kinds. One of the authorities I have consulted states his views thus: "Personally I am of the opinion that alcoholism is the chief exciting factor, and, associated with heredity, in one form or another probably causes at least 50 per cent of insanity. The venereal diseases cause quite a large percentage, much larger of course in urban than in rural communities, and varies from five to ten per cent.

Mental stress precipitates many cases. This is especially true of those with faulty heredity. The wives and families of drunkards are deprived of the necessities of life. The wife is under great mental strain; the children are endowed with a faulty heredity owing to the paternal alcoholism and in general are improperly educated, thus rendering them more susceptible to mental strain and more apt to develop insanity.

Overwork in normal persons may be entirely ignored as a causative factor.

Masturbation, which in the popular mind is a frequent cause, is rather a result of mental derangement."

Severe illness sometimes causes insanity. So does the failure of organs other than the brain to function properly, resulting in prolonged cerebral anemia or toxemia. Insanity of Pellagra, so the Italian authorities tell us, comes from eating unripe or diseased maize.

In 1910 the American Association for the Study of the feeble-minded formulated a definition of the term, "Feeble-minded."

"All degrees of mental defect due to arrested or imperfect mental development as a result of which the person so affected is incapable of competing on equal terms with his normal fellows or of managing himself or his affairs with ordinary prudence."

An idiot has been defined as a person whose mentality does not exceed that of a normal child of two years. An imbecile as one whose mentality does not exceed that of a normal child of seven years, and a moron as one whose mentality does not exceed that of a normal child of twelve years.

In order to prevent feeble-mindedness it is necessary to put an end to the propagation of the feeble-minded variety of the human race. This may be done by educating the people to put in practice the principles of eugenics, by laws restricting marriage, by sterilization, and by segregation.

Education against the marriage of the unfit reaches only the intelligent and conscientious. It is entirely unavailing with the classes most dangerous to society. Restrictive marriage laws exercise only a partial check as the class of persons to whom they should be made to apply, propagate their kind regardless of marriage laws. Sterilization is a partial remedy. It has not yet been approved by public sentiment. Segregation is practical and effective. It is expensive, in that its subjects must be segregated in institutions during their natural life. If carried out thoroughly, it would terminate hereditary feeble-mindedness. Wisconsin should have at once an institution for the feeble-minded located in the southeastern part of the state, planned for an ultimate capacity of one thousand inmates.

So far I have been using the term insanity in its wider sense, —making it include the idiotic and the feeble-minded.

In our thought and in our legislation we differentiate the two terms. We exclude from the denotation of the word insanity all mental defects resulting from arrested development and idiocy. The method of segregation has been thoroughly tried in Wisconsin, with the insane. A generation ago, many insane people were at large and many were kept in almshouses. We have not yet quite put an end to the propagation of the insane, but we have made very great progress toward it. The segregation of the insane, by sexes, should be made more complete and absolute, so that no child hereafter shall ever be born of insane parents, or of parents one of whom is insane.

So far as the prevention of feeble-mindedness and insanity

is concerned, the great remedy is the prevention of the propagation of these classes by observing the principles of eugenics, by restrictive marriage laws, by sterilization and by segregation.

In other cases, not directly due to heredity the remedy is the improvement of the conditions. The insanity of Pellagra, for example may be absolutely prevented by the prohibition of the use of immature or diseased corn. The suppression of alcoholism will prevent insanity due to alcoholism. Chaste and temperate living will prevent insanity due to sexual excesses and perversions. Better food, housing, and sanitation will prevent insanity resulting from bad nutrition, bad housing and unsanitary surroundings. Insanity from anxiety will be prevented by better provision for the wives, widows, and families of drunkards, criminals, and degenerates. There is a thought of wide application in the proposed "Mothers' Pension Law."

In most of the things I have mentioned we are heading the right way. In many of them we are making substantial progress. As we gain wisdom by experience we shall find better means, and, finally, in the whole field of mental weakness and disease, we shall very greatly reduce the number of the feeble-minded and the insane, and save the race to sanity and sound living.

Mr. Coffland: I think we all agree with Dr. Gorst that Professor Hutton selected a very big subject and certainly handled it in a big manner. Are there any questions to be asked apropos of Prof. Hutton's address? We will be very glad to have Dr. Gorst, if he is present, talk to us,—he is an experienced alienist.

Dr. Gorst: I wish to say only a few words: An English author of some works dealing with insanity has gathered together some statistics showing the average number of children born in white men's families, in the different grades of society, as follows: In the professional's (lawyers, doctors, professors, etc.) $2\frac{1}{2}$; the artisan's 4, and in the degenerate's 7. Anyone can see from that to what we are tending if this is true, and I believe it is approximately, and it shows to what an appalling extent we are increasing the number of degenerates yearly. The burden of the white man in this regard is becoming more and more burdensome and the question is—What should be done to

prevent the propagation of this race of degenerates? I believe that the solution of the difficulty does not lie in having feeble-minded homes for these children, for the purpose of educating them or for the purpose of relieving the family at home of this burden, while we leave the feeble-minded girl of child-bearing age uncared for and unprotected. I think it is wrong to take the child from the home for the purpose of educating it just for the reason that the parents do not want the burden and are willing and eager to shift the burden on society, while we leave these girls free to bear children, whether married or unmarried. I believe they should receive our first care and attention and this is one method of reducing the number of children born feeble-minded. We should have a home for these girls, and more rigid marriage laws preventing the marriage of epileptics and degenerates generally. There are many things to be done, much to be accomplished along these lines, or, I believe with Prof. Hutton, in time a stronger, more virile race in every way, will take the place of the white man in leading the races of the world. It is a wonder we are as healthy as we are. If it wasn't for the power of nature in elimination, we should be much worse off than we are. It is a shame that there walks through the halls of society, through our streets day and night, two of the most treacherous diseases,—two of the most treacherous and loathsome diseases threatening society, and not a voice raised against them. It is time that every home, school, church, college and university should teach to the young people these facts necessary to make them live clean, pure lives. It is time every girl knew of the dangers which threaten this priceless pearl of her womanhood, and it is time that every young man should be taught the duty he owes to society in seeking in every way to protect the virtue of woman. If we had a few of these conditions, we would be much better off. I thank you.

THE MORAL DELINQUENT.

Dr. CARRIE A. FROST, Wisconsin Home For Feeble-Minded, Chippewa Falls.

I have decided to give you a short talk on the care of Epileptics when Miss Williams of the State Board of Control visited the institution and suggested another line of thought which seemed to me to be more helpful, hence my change of subject.

The thought was this. You have drift into your care, especially those of you who have charge of County Poor Farms, and also to a certain extent into the Asylums, because there seems to be no other place for them to go, inmates who are neither poor alone nor insane but who have coupled with their poverty a mental deficiency which makes it impossible for them to be self-supporting. In other words, they are feeble-minded. They are the odd members of your flock. Your problem is, what to do with them. How to do them justice and not let them simply vegetate, or even worse, how to keep them contented and happy and not have them direct their energies into forbidden channels.

It is not the low grade idiot among these people with his features repulsive, often, to a marked degree, and whose powers of development are very much limited, that will test your patience. The responsibility in these cases is satisfied when their physical needs are well cared for. That is, when they are "well mothered." This will consist in keeping them clean and warm, seeing that they are properly fed, and in having all their bodily functions active so that they are kept as well as possible. All this appeals to the average Superintendent or Matron.

Neither will it be the middle grade or imbecile with his frequent stigma of degeneration that will test your ingenuity to the utmost degree in order to control them and keep them within bounds. This class are slow of thought as well as of motion. They are not quick enough in seeing situations to take advantage of the one in control, and those who have charge of them can easily plan to keep abreast or ahead of the situation.

It is the class of moral defectives on the border line between those mentally deficient and the normal individual that will give you the most trouble and it is to this class we wish to call your especial attention. These are the ones of greatest menace to society for the reason that they constantly tend, either legiti-

mately or otherwise, to reproduce their kind. Let me illustrate what I mean by describing a few cases which have come to us at our institution.

Case No. 1.—Physically, a large strong girl. A good worker when properly supervised. Gives a history of slowness in learning in school and of vicious moral habits for which we judge she was sent to the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls at Milwaukee, as she was an inmate of that institution for some time before being committed to ours. She came to us in March, 1907. At this time she was nearly 21 years of age. The immediate cause of her commitment was the destruction of her new born babe at the Omaha depot in the city of Chippewa Falls. When questioned by examining physicians she seemed to have no conception of the crime she had committed. She is a marked example of moral delinquent.

Case No. 2.—A large strong woman, age 34. The child of a feeble-minded mother. Condition of father not known. She was born in the poorhouse. Came to us at the age of 18. Previous to this she had lived in a private family for ten years, where after the death of the housewife she had been taught bad morals by the male members of the family. She has two fingers gone from her right hand caused by her tying strings around them. She carries other scars of self-mutilation.

Case No. 3.—A good looking, well formed woman with no physical defects. Age 39. To see her passing on the street you would think she was normal. She works in kitchen, where she shows a tendency to extravagance and wastefulness. A good worker when well supervised. She came to the institution at the age of 25. Previous to coming she had given birth to three (3) illegitimate children and was then pregnant.

Case No. 4.—Was sent to our institution in Aug. 1904, from the Wisconsin Industrial Schools for Girls at Milwaukee. Age 16. A large well formed girl. Gives history, in industrial school, of being vulgar, indolent, untruthful, and at times destructive, especially when in temper. Since being in this institution, letters which she has tried to pass to boys, having been intercepted, expressed some or all of these traits. Once, in particular, she planned to escape in boys clothing with one of the boys. They were to go to St. Paul and be married. In July 1912, she did escape, wandered to a mining camp north of Stanley and was found there by her Matron, about a week later. She became pregnant and has since given birth to a living female child.

Case No. 5.—This woman was committed to the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls at Milwaukee August 9th, 1893. From there she was sent to the Home. In February 1908 her people, through a half-brother, made such a plea for her release that she was let out on parole; the terms of the parole being that she be controlled by her mother and especially to remain in nights. This she did for a few months, then she refused to obey and her half brother asked for her return to the institution. The sister gained a knowledge of this in some way and disappeared from home, so when our matron reached her mother's home she was not to be found. It seems she met a boy, several years her junior, who had been an inmate of our institution while she was here. They went to another town and were married. In a short time they drifted back to her home city where they lived meagerly for a few months. Again the half-brother informed our institution that the sister was living a precarious life. She was brought back to the institution where she died Feb. 18th, 1910 from childbirth. June 6th, 1910 a notice appeared in the Menominee, Michigan paper of the second marriage of the husband to a widow with two children living in Oshkosh. This notice stated that although but 25 years of age, he had spent 22 of them in state institutions. In October of the same year he was brought into court for forgery and is now serving out his sentence. I might quote many more histories but these are enough to illustrate the points I wish to make.

In the first place, they are all old offenders. When clemency has been shown them it only meant an occasion for them to again go wrong. Their only thought is one of expediency, "Will I be caught?" They have no thought they owe anything to society, for their mental and moral development does not allow them to recognize society, let alone its just claims. After repeated trials they fail to improve or in any way to become self-supporting.

This is the class of people from whom society should be protected. As their tendency is to reproduce their kind, usually at a prolific rate, the average right minded person will agree that we can't afford to have them for the fathers and mothers of our race. If we keep them contented and happy until they have lived out their physical life, making them useful and helpful units in the institutions where that life is spent, we believe we have solved the problem for the best of all concerned. The question then resolves itself into the one of how this can best be done the most effectually. Miss Mary Dendy, M. A., Secretary of

one of the British Societies for the permanent care of the feeble-minded says: "Occupation is the key-note of success in dealing with the mentally defective: Occupation, incessant, pleasant to the child, easily within his capacity and useful in itself. From the time the boy or girl rises in the morning until he goes to bed at night he or she should be occupied. All the children retained in residential institutions should be busy and happy until the time comes when they are disabled by illness from taking their share of the work of the *home*. Then they should still be happy and *good*."

The above picture seems somewhat ideal. Its application, however, was meant to be general. Applying it to the class we have under discussion it can readily be seen that keeping them occupied in healthful, honest work, well suited to their capabilities both physically and mentally, shields them from temptation. Perhaps I cannot bring this before you in a more effective way than by giving you a "time card", so to speak, of two or three of the cases with which I have already familiarized you.

Take case 1. She rises at 5:30, dresses herself and one child before breakfast. Breakfasts at 6:30. Returns to cottage at 7:00. Has duties on employees hall until 10:00 A. M. For this she is paid a small fee. From 10:00 to 11:00 she usually spends washing and ironing. This is sometimes for the children on the ward and sometimes for employees. If for the latter she is paid for it. From 11:00 to 12:00 she weaves. She does this during the previous hour if there is no washing or ironing to do. From 12:00 to 12:30 she rests and prepares for dinner. From 1:00 to 2:00 she has for resting and getting ready for band. (All the girls when resting are always on the ward and under the direct supervision of the attendant.) From 2:00 to 4:00 she is in band. From 4:00 to 4:30 she works in the dormitory. From 4:30 to 5:30 she has at her own disposal. Usually spends it in doing needle work or in piano practice. When the lawn needs mowing the matron changes her program and she assists at that. Supper at 5:30 and to bed at 8:00 P. M. (The leisure hours after supper are generally spent out-of-doors, either walking or sitting on the lawn.)

Case 2.—Rises at 5:00 dresses and works at needle work until 6:00. (This latter she asked her matrons permission to do as she wished to earn money during the summer months.) From 6:00 to 7:00 she prepares breakfast for the children in No. 8 hospital and makes extra things for children on diet in the large

dining-room. During forenoon she works in kitchen preparing the dinners and suppers for these same children or anything that needs to be prepared ahead for the next breakfast. Goes to the cottage at 1:00 P. M. Rests till 2:00. From 2:00 to 4:00 she is in band. From 4:00 to 5:00 she usually spends doing needle work. From 5:00 to 6:00 in kitchen getting evening meal. From 6:00 to 8:00 the rest period.

Case 3.—Rises at 5:00. After dressing she goes to No. 1 at 5:30 to assist in officers' kitchen. Works here all the forenoon and until 1:30 or 2:00 P. M. Rests at cottage till 4:00. Helps again in kitchen from 4:00 to 7:00. When taking her two hours on ward she usually is busy with needle work. From 7:00 to 8:00 she enters into the amusements with the other girls.

I would like to outline the day's work of one of our other girls since I have some of her work with me. This girl is slender in build although seldom sick. She rises at 5:30 and breakfasts at 6:30. From 7:00 to 9:00 she works in dormitory and cares for the office and bedroom of one of the officers who rooms in her building. She receives a small fee for the room work. From 9:00 to 12:00 she works in the sewing room. At 12:30 she goes to dinner. From 1:00 to 2:00 she rests or sometimes does tatting, after getting ready for band practice. From 2:00 to 4:00 comes band. From 4:00 to 5:30 in sewing room again, if she is needed. Supper at 5:30. Rest period from 6:00 to 8:00.

From these outlines you get some idea of what we mean by "being busy." The aim is not to make them work hard but to keep them contented and moderately happy. To occupy their mind with pure ideals and thoughts, so as not to leave room for the sensational, the vulgar, or the immoral. This is somewhat harder than it would be in the normal individual as the diversity of their occupations is much more limited. Usually they can do one or two things well and no more.

One need not mention all the departments of an institution where this work can be found. Any department which gives a healthful occupation and furnishes work which the individual is capable of doing will be the right one. We have not mentioned the boys in this paper so far, but they find their work in the barn, the stable, the field, the dormitories, the day-rooms and the dining-rooms in contrast to the girls in the laundry, the kitchens, the dining-rooms and the day-rooms.

The work should be planned in such a way so that the vigorous exercise will alternate with the sedentary kind. The vigorous exercise helps to stimulate digestion and aid in eliminating the waste products of the system. This the children need, but they should be well watched to see that they are not overworked.

A paper of this kind is all too limited in length to permit of a detailed discussion of all phases of the work. I have said nothing of amusements. They are a decided item in giving enjoyment and making the home life one of content. The dances, the moving picture shows, the birth-day parties, the picnics, and the ball games for general enjoyment all find their place in the working scheme, not to mention the various games played on the wards. All this can best be worked out by each one in their own institution.

It is needless for me to draw your attention to the fact, that all this needs careful thought and exact planning, with keen supervision by officers and attendants in order to carry it out. Still we firmly believe the results warrant the labor.

Mr. Cushman: I would like to ask Dr. Frost how they spend the money they earn?

Dr. Frost: Of course we try to direct them to spend it judiciously. This girl, who bought the material for her dress, will wear it to our dances and outings and be quite one of the '400.'

Mr. Cushman: Do they have possession of the money themselves?

Dr. Frost: No, as a usual thing it is turned over to the matron, and she acts as banker for them; then she gives it to them as they want it for legitimate purposes. Some of them have put it into their teeth. While the state is very generous in this respect, still, where there are so many, it is quite an expense.

Mr. Coffland: I have the pleasure to announce to this convention that we have present here one of the first persons ever engaged in this work in the State of Wisconsin, Dr. Reed, of Jefferson; we are also glad to see our friend Mr. William Mayhew with us, and Mr. A. J. Whiffen.

Dr. J. F. Farr of Eau Claire who was to present a paper on "Caring for Tubercular Insane in County Hospitals" was unable to be present. The balance of the morning was given up to general discussions.

Afternoon Session—Wednesday, June 11, 1913—1:00 P. M. .

THE CHRONIC INSANE.

DR. W. F. LORENZ, Wisconsin State Hospital for Insane,
Mendota.

Recognizing your interests, I have chosen as a topic for discussion the chronic insane. Needless to say this subject in its entirety cannot be justly handled in the time allotted this communication. It therefore becomes necessary to select certain phases of this subject. In this selection I held in mind the type of insanity which contributes the largest share to the chronic insane and will limit my remarks to the subject of Dementia Praecox.

Dementia Praecox, as you know, is a comparatively recent term. Many of you who enjoy an experience of years will readily recognize in the description that will be given of this disorder, cases that were formerly called "Primary Dementia" or "Secondary Dementia" or just plain "Dements." In other words Dementia Praecox is not a new disease but simply a new name for an old disease. This name was first used by Prof. Kraepelin of Munich, Germany, and intends to convey the meaning that the mental disorder is a form of dementia which manifests itself early in life, consequently a precocious dementia or as suggested by Kraepelin, Dementia Praecox.

Concerning its frequency I intimated in the selection of this subject that its frequency made it a matter of importance. Just how frequently this mental trouble occurs can only be estimated. No two hospitals will agree absolutely as to the relative preponderance of this disorder yet with slight variations all large institutions place the frequency of this disorder in the neighborhood of 15 per cent, that is, compared to the total number of cases at the time of admission. When viewed at the other end, however, we find that Dementia Praecox contributes over 60 per cent to the chronic insane. As a consequence by far the largest number of cases in your institutions are patients suffering from Dementia Praecox. The relative frequency at your institution is more than 60 per cent when you recall that the other types

sent you such as seniles, involution cases, epileptics, etc., are not in the same good physical state which the Praecox cases enjoy and as a consequence the former die while the Praecox cases survive and accumulate so that in the selection of this disease for discussion one refers to probably 70 or 80 per cent of the cases now present in your institutions.

Before detailing the symptoms of this disorder, it may be of interest to mention a number of general considerations pertaining to Dementia Praecox. I refer to nativity, sex, heredity, etc. From data taken from various sources it is found that the sexes are approximately equally affected though the statistics gathered at our institution would show the males to be more frequent. Nativity has no particular effect though one finds more Russian Jews affected in large metropolitan districts like New York City, yet no race or nation seems immune to the disorder. Heredity figures quite prominently in this disease though again one finds many cases develop in families in which there seems to be no trace of mental or nervous trouble. The age at which this disorder manifests itself is variable within limits, that is, few cases show any definite symptoms before fifteen years of age while the upper limit is probably not beyond 25, though occasionally one encounters a case in which, judging from the history of the case, the trouble began as late as 30 or even 40. Such late occurrences are very rare and the vast majority break down when in the neighborhood of 18.

The question which naturally arises in ones mind, what is the cause of this disorder, unfortunately cannot be answered. Two rather divergent views are held at present. One school, this the older, headed by the man who invented the term and designated the types that belong to this group, Kraepelin, holds that the disease is a form of intoxication. The toxins or poisons being the product of certain glands found in the body called glands of internal secretion. That is, the products of these glands are given directly into the blood and he believes a derangement in the activity of one or more of these glands produces an overabundance or insufficiency of their product. As a consequence general metabolism is affected and in turn the brain. This school, in other words, holds that the cause is material or physical. A more recent contention which has many supporters, chief of which is a German named Freude, is that the cause is

purely psychical or mental, that physical or material causes do not exist. Both schools offer many reasons for their contention though their views are so divergent and at the present time neither has any particular advantage of the other.

The disorder itself could be briefly summarized as a mental disease, slow in development, characterized by odd conduct, peculiar bizarre ideas, hallucinations of all senses, though particularly the sense of hearing, running a slow but steady course over many years, finally resulting in a condition of terminal dementia.

The pathway by which a case of *Dementia Praecox* reaches the terminal state is not the same in every instance. We have in fact four varieties that are more or less distinct, though they have in common the general characteristics referred to above.

The scope of this paper will not permit my entering into a discussion of these varieties. In general the fundamental defects are present irrespective of variety and the methods of treatment to be suggested hold good in all forms of *Dementia Praecox*.

I would like to preface my remarks in the care of these cases with the statement that my suggestions are based entirely upon the interpretation of the mental trouble, in other words, to supply that which is absent and preserve the few faculties that are still present. I would not attempt to make any suggestions to you from any other standpoint, having in mind the admirable manner in which the county institutions are managed and particularly the fact that you in your capacity of Superintendents adhere to the very methods I intend to suggest. The point is you found it successful and I will attempt to explain the reason for this success.

The main defect observed in cases of *Dementia Praecox* is the loss of interest. This is more apparent than real, that is, their interests are mainly introspective—they gradually live more and more within themselves and communicate less with the outside world, in this sense become the most arrogant egotists. Recognizing this feature and realizing the importance of interest in the insane as well as sane your efforts should be directed in securing if possible, their sidetracked interest. This is not an easy task as you well know but as you know equally well, perseverance, particularly in this endeavor, very frequently brings rich rewards.

How is this interest to be captured and held? The invariable answer is occupation and here the discerning man applies his knowledge. My only suggestion in the practical application of this principle of employment is not to persist in forcing a patient to a task which he clearly dislikes. The millenium is reached when you can adjust the patient's activities in a line productive to the institutions and pleasant to the patients. As a result, when there is a new arrival, it is without doubt best to have the patient indicate what particular field of employment would be most desired by him rather than place him into a certain occupation just because that particular work must be done.

With the many activities about an institution, there should be no difficulty in finding just what type of work suits him most. It is better to pamper and please, that is within limits, soon it will be observed that the patient follows a daily routine and eventually becomes a valuable addition.

Now what has happened, simply this,—the patient has not given up his notions. He is unchanged mentally with the exception that formerly his interests were entirely controlled by matters within himself while these still exist they interest him less, that is, do not affect his conduct to such an extent as formerly. He becomes peaceful and if I am permitted to use the term, a law abiding citizen.

Unfortunately not all cases of Dementia Praecox can be directed into useful habits and occasionally those who seem well pleased and contented will suddenly without apparent reason become obstreperous and troublesome. Here I will advocate a measure that may not meet with universal approval. I refer to the usage of punishment and reward. It is my belief that judicial measures of this nature are warranted. I would advocate the extension of privileges as rewards for good behavior—these privileges to be in the nature of extra freedom from restraint and supervision with plenty of praise for any task well done no matter how trivial and the withholding of these privileges as forms of punishment.

Those cases, and there are quite a number, who continue troublesome occasionally require active remedies, that is, mechanical restraint. When the patient continues to destroy clothing, assault others and becomes dangerous, restraint is necessary. When a patient continues over a long period in an excitement

which affects him physically, restraint become necessary. At times these excitements are very intense and restraint is injurious. In such cases wet sheet packs or continuous baths are ideal forms of treatment. The application of a wet pack is very simple while the use of continuous water bath requires certain equipment. Either or both are well nigh indispensable in the treatment of acute cases and acute episodes in chronic cases. Their use should be regulated by the physician or a competent nurse.

The hopelessness of the conditions is sometimes appalling yet the vast majority sooner or later become resigned to their lot, or better, become so mentally enfeebled that the few interests which persist are associated with their immediate environment, and as a consequence many become inseparably attached to their institutional homes and all those associated.

Mr. Whiffen: Mr. President: During Dr. Lorenz' address an idea suddenly occurred to me anent his remarks about keeping these afflicted ones goodnatured by praise and flattery, that the same thing applies to a whole lot of us who are not insane.

Dr. Gorst: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: For some reason or other the Creator made man to fill various places according to conditions. As a rule, I have seemed to be one of those whose tendency is to find the faults rather than the virtues in any condition of things. It is all very beautiful to talk about the good things to be found in any person or thing and we have many good things in Wisconsin and I believe we have the best method there is of taking care of the chronic insane. But there are some faults to be found, I believe, and I want to say just a few words in regard to them. I trust my few remarks will be taken and understood in the same way I mean them. Years ago some friend said to me in regard to some remarks I had made about the condition of affairs in our city, "I never knew you to tell anything but the truth, but sometimes you state it a little too hard." Now, I am not stating these things as facts, I only want to find out things that can be bettered. I have talked to this society three or four times and I want to talk again about the care of the acute and the chronic insane. I believe that the three sections I will read to you establish the Wisconsin method

of caring for both the acute and chronic insane: Section 584 of the Revised Statutes of Wisconsin for 1911, provides as follows:

Who Not Admitted. Section 584. No person idiotic from birth shall be admitted into either hospital for the insane; neither shall any person physically infirm or mentally imbecile and not deemed dangerous when at large be committed solely because of such infirmity or imbecility; and no person shall be retained in either hospital after, by a fair trial, it shall have become reasonably certain that he is incurably insane, if such person is retained to the exclusion of others whose cases are of a more hopeful character; provided, however, that no person confined in either of said hospitals, who shall have been committed thereto and is confined therein under the order and commitment of any of the courts of record of this state, in or before which such person shall be under charge of or conviction of a crime punishable by imprisonment in the state prison and awaiting hearing, trial, conviction or sentence on account of alleged insanity, either at the time of the commission of such crime or at any time afterwards, shall be removed or discharged therefrom except upon the order of the court having jurisdiction of such person for hearing, trial, conviction or sentence as aforesaid.

Section 585c of the Revised Statutes of Wisconsin for 1911, provides:

Commitments. Section 585c. If the jury find the person thus alleged to be insane is a fit subject to be sent to a hospital or asylum for the insane, or if the judge acting without a jury shall so find, the judge shall make and enter on his records an order that such person shall be committed to the state hospital for the insane in the district of which the county in which the proceedings were had is a part; provided, if such person is a resident of such county and there is therein a county asylum for the chronic insane, and the judge is satisfied by the examination and proofs that the insanity of such person has become chronic, he may commit such person to such asylum; but in such case no payment will be made by the state toward the maintenance of such person until the expiration of *twenty days after the state board of control shall have received copies of the commitment papers, together with a certificate of the judge stating the reasons for sending such persons to the county asylum in the first instance instead of to the hospital; provided further, that in the county of Milwaukee the commitment shall be either to the Milwaukee county hospital for the insane or the Milwaukee county asylum for the chronic insane, in the discretion of the judge, having due regard to the condition of the person committed and the nature of his or her malady. All commitments from

* See Sec. 585e.

any county except Milwaukee, or of transient or nonresident insane persons, and all commitments of insane persons from any county not having an asylum for the chronic insane, shall be to one of the state hospitals.

And section 604b of the Revised Statutes of Wisconsin for 1911, provides:

Who May be Inmates; Transfer of. Section 604b. Upon the completion of said asylum and the organization of said board of trustees they may transfer to said asylum all inmates of the state institutions for the insane committed from or belonging to said county and held as chronic or incurable, and all insane inmates of the poorhouse thereof, and all other persons belonging to or residing in said county and adjudged to be insane according to law and who may be properly confined in said asylum; and said board may thereafter receive into said asylum any inebriate person and all persons belonging to said county so adjudged to be insane; provided, that whenever any such insane person committed to said asylum shall be found to belong to the class defined as acute insane and to require permanent and special treatment for the purpose of cure, he may be transferred to one of the state hospitals for the insane, and committed therein in the same manner and on the same conditions as other patients are committed thereto.

Those are the conditions of the statutes for the acute and chronic insane in the state of Wisconsin.

Now, Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen of this Society, if I understand the reading of these sections, this is the basis of the Wisconsin system for the care of both the acute and chronic insane. The chronic insane shall not be kept in an institution where both classes are admitted, while they keep others out who can be treated, but if it is deemed best, it may send the patient to the state hospital. Under another section of the statutes, the State Board of Control has power to transfer to or from another institution, but the power, in my mind, is not unlimited, as it must be for reasons. It must have the reason that there is something wrong. County judges should not commit to the state institutions idiotic, imbecile, feeble-minded patients. The supervisors, the trustees and superintendents of the county institutions should see that the disturbed chronic insane,—those who become disturbed periodically,—should be cared for at the county asylum. They should see that the asylum has such equip-

ments that the person can be properly cared for. You should have trained nurses, whom you can trust to be taking your places while you are getting your night's rest. The convalescent patient in the state institutions who is under treatment and who is recovering, should not be put to the annoyance of listening to the noise of the chronic insane. And I criticise you here, decrease your number of supervisors and trustees and buy a little more efficient help. You ought to have it. We have to do it. It is your duty. And then, it is absolutely wrong that a chronic case is returned to us from one of your county institutions and all that he wants, maybe, is care that he should not run away, or he has to be led by an attendant to and from the diningroom. In some cases we have them because the family has been a prominent one, a captain or a major, and they want him to stay there and we have to take them. Anyone of you who has a wife, a sister, or a daughter, or somebody belonging to you taking treatment at our state hospital, do you, are you willing that some chronic case should be sent over from the county asylum and yell all day for the benefit of the convalescent case? This should not be. If there is no way to have the boards and the legal powers back of the county institutions do something so that they may take care of the periodically disturbed patients without sending them to us, as they have for a good many years, then the state should do something to relieve the state hospitals and institutions. Something ought to be done. I know that not one of you would be willing that this should be were you personally concerned. For about three years we had a woman who did nothing but sit and hold her hands around her knees and make a noise. She did not require any extra care, but she wanted to go back to the county asylum, so we sent her back there, where she has been now for two years, but they want to send her back to us again. Now, I ask you all, who are honestly concerned with the affairs of our institutions, in all fairness shall that woman stay at the county institution, or shall she come back to our state institution and sit there with her hands around her knees and making a noise, shall that woman come back to the state hospital with its 600 acute insane? Is that the proper thing, is it the right thing, to retard the convalescence of your brothers and sisters (they are your brothers and sisters). I ask you this as men or women, would you do this thing? I don't think so.

Then, another thing, restraint is necessary. Proper restraint under proper circumstances is absolutely necessary and it must be done. It is right that you should have a method for the purpose of protecting these afflicted ones from injuring themselves or you in their fits of violence, when they beat their heads against the walls, or some other equally horrible thing. What is the best method? The continuous bath. This is the most soothing thing. I advise you to put into your institutions a continuous bath and a pack table, men and women attendants and competent nurses and you, matrons, when you go to bed at night will have the consciousness of feeling you have something to *depend upon*. I thank you.

Rev. Daniel Woodward, warden of the Wisconsin State Prison, Waupun, was to speak upon "Wisconsin's Dependents, Defectives and Delinquents," but was unable to be present owing to the death of his daughter. The members of this Association express their deep and sincere sympathy for Rev. Woodward in this time of sorrow.

Prof. D. H. Otis of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture was to address the convention on the subject "Farm Management" at this time but was not present. (See session of Thursday morning, June 12.)

THE ASYLUM SUPERINTENDENT, HIS DUTIES AND POWERS, AND THEIR LIMITATIONS.

JUDGE DAVID W. AGNEW, Waukesha.

Ladies and Gentlemen: I feel that if a number of our legal fraternity was to enter this courtroom at this time and not know what kind of a meeting was going on, he would have good reason to assume that the Suffragettes controlled the state of Wisconsin and that we have a Suffragette jury sitting at this time. But, unless a great majority of the women in this state change their minds and use their influence on their husbands, I doubt if we will have that kind of a jury for many years in the state of Wisconsin.

It is very gratifying to the people of the city of Waukesha to have such a representative body of men and women within our

city. We appreciate that there could be no class of officials come to the city that has done more good in their lifework and are doing more good than are you in your line of work. You come here to us as people who are exceptionally well thought of. There may be a reason for that which you have not thought of. That reason dwells in the minds of the people of Waukesha county and is possibly due to the fact that their experience here with their superintendents and other officers connected with our institutions, has given such entire satisfaction that we consider them of the highest class of officials. Our Superintendent has established that reputation in this county by his actions and his conduct of the institution—Mr. Carroll and his worthy helper, Miss Carroll, as Matron. Superintendent Hutton has established it by his actions and conduct of our Industrial School for Boys, and the Board of Trustees, who represent our county institutions, are men in whom we have the most sincere faith, with reference to their work, and we assume that all you who have assembled here on this occasion, come with the same splendid record from your county or city, the same reputation for executive ability.

When our distinguished Superintendent, Mr. Carroll, asked me to make a few remarks here to you on this occasion, I consented with the express understanding that it was to be but a few remarks. Subsequently, your esteemed Secretary, Mr. F. M. Smith, informed me I was to speak on the subject listed on your program, and I must confess at this time that I am not able to handle the question as I would like. You appreciate the fact that our line of work is entirely different from yours, and all these questions have been gone over so fully and so ably by the men who have preceded me, that I feel ashamed to even attempt to say anything along the line of the management, the duties, the limitations or the powers of the officials of the county institutions, and upon an examination of our statutes, I think that my remarks upon this subject cannot help but be very limited. I have been unable to find any law within our state that fixes any powers or limitations upon a superintendent of a county insane asylum. He has duties to perform in large numbers. They are such as are delegated to him by the Board of Trustees, and to the Board of Trustees by the State Board of Control, and in speaking of what may be the duties of a superintendent of a

county insane asylum, I might say that before undertaking those duties, it might be well for him first to examine himself, examine his conscience, as it were, as to whether or not he is qualified to fill the position. I believe that in order to be a successful superintendent in such an institution, he must be born with the natural instinct of being a manager, a superintendent, and that instinct must be cultivated by him to a great extent before he becomes perfect or proficient in his line of work. Therefore, it becomes the duty of a superintendent to qualify himself before he makes application, and after he has been appointed to the position, then again it becomes his duty to constantly keep himself in preparation to perform the duties that he is called upon to do. I consider it one of the most important duties that can be imposed upon a man. I believe that to undertake the position of superintendent or matron of a county or state insane asylum, in order to conduct it along the proper lines and perform all the duties incident to the position, that man or woman must be possessed of a greater amount of patience and self-control than is required in any other position in which you can place a man or woman. Therefore, he must educate himself to a point where he will have more patience than Job ever thought of having. I don't think there is anything in history that shows that Job's patience was ever tested by taking care of the insane. I believe it is the hardest position a person can be put to. Have you ever in the course of your life, when you had a certain duty to perform wherein it became necessary for you to get out by yourself and resolve that no matter what was said or done to hinder you, what obstacle was placed in the way of the performance of this duty, you would not become angry, you would not become offended, but would go through with the transaction, or performance of any official duty with all the dignity and ability at your command. I have had occasion to do that. I have been called upon to enter into negotiations between people wherein I knew that my duties were going to place me in a position that I would require all the self-control at my command, or my patience would fail me; but I found that after I had once resolved that I would not become angry, that my patience would bear any test it might be put to, I knew that I could pass upon those questions, go through with that transaction, though I knew that certain things would be said about me, but I had put on the armor of self-con-

trol and that helped to carry me through with the duties I had set myself to perform.

I believe that the superintendent of a state or a county institution must enter into such a resolution in his own mind before he can successfully carry out the work, the duties of his position, and he must carry out that resolution to the fullest extent. I think that is the first duty that falls upon a superintendent of a county or state institution. There are a great number of other duties that rest upon you. You are, a great many of you here, more familiar with them than I and it would take up time to speak of them. But I am going to say this that, as a matter of fact, there are no powers resting upon him that he assumes by virtue of his official capacity. The powers vested in him are all delegated to him by the Board of Trustees. He can assume no power that does not come from them. It is what might be called an unwritten law of the management of our institutions for minds diseased, as between the State Board of Control, the Board of Trustees and the Superintendents. There is no duty that rests upon the superintendent of a county asylum that is of greater importance than to carry out the instructions given him by the Board of Trustees, or by the State Board of Control, and before he enters upon the duties of his office, it becomes his duty to again resolve that he will perform all of the duties as required by the trustees, because, by virtue of our statutes, the management and control of the county asylums are placed absolutely within the control of the trustees, subject to such instructions from the State Board of Control.

Now, I think that there is a very important duty that rests upon the superintendent. There has been a general feeling, possibly, among a great many people who have dealings with the State Board of Control, that sometimes their rules are very arbitrary. I may have thought that myself sometimes when I am making commitments to the state institutions, but once I would look into the question and give it consideration and reflect on the fact that the State Board of Control has the control and management of all these institutions throughout the state and are dealing with them for the best interests of all, that they have given these questions a great and careful study, that they know, as a general thing, what is best for these institutions, I have come to the conclusion in every instance, where I have come in contact

with them, that the Board has been absolutely right. Their position is a most peculiar one to fill. It is difficult to satisfy all the people and they are subject to much criticism, the same as other officials. But I must say right here that I consider our State Board of Control wonderful, and I have sat here during the two sessions you have held and heard two of the distinguished speakers refer to our state's system of taking care of the insane as being one of the leading (if not the leader) states with reference to the care of the insane. That convinced me that our State Board of Control must surpass any of them and I do believe that no criticism can be laid at their door when it is conceded by those who know whereof they speak, that such conditions exist.

It is a great pleasure to do business with men who know how to do business, and I presume that the trustees of the several county institutions of this state and the superintendents of those institutions, are gratified in being placed in a position where they can do business with strictly business-like men. We all know that business propositions sometimes have sharp corners and you must expect them from the State Board of Control the same as in any other business proposition.

With reference to the limitations of the county asylum superintendents, they naturally are very limited, as their powers are very limited. If he had greater powers, then his limitations would be greater. He is confined to the instructions, the powers to act, that he receives from the Board of Trustees.

Now, in conclusion, I will not keep you people here all day talking on these questions, but in conclusion I will say that I have been thinking that there is too much said with reference to the management of these institutions by some people who are not connected with them, who are not in a position to know what they are talking about. I mean those in that respect who prefer charges against our public officials who have charge of these institutions, and we often hear of those same officials being exonerated. Very seldom are any of the charges found to be true. I say those are the class of people who are paying more attention to the duties of the superintendent and the Board of Trustees, as a rule, than they are to their own business. Of course I do believe that every superintendent, every official in these institutions should be closely watched by the State Board of Control, but I don't believe they should be made subjects of

criticism by the common public. Often it is that too much is said in that respect. Which reminds me of a story—A Swede, named Ole, who was employed in a hotel as clerk, had fallen in love with a Swedish girl, also employed in the hotel, and finally mustered up courage to ask her to take a drive with him. After driving along for several miles Ole finally asked the girl (whose name was Louisa) if she would marry him. She promptly replied "Sure, I will marry you, Ole; we will get married right away quick." Ole said nothing and after driving along for about ten miles without saying a word, Louisa said to Ole "Why don't you talk?" He answered "Vell, I vas yust tanking I talked too much now." Now, I think when these people make these complaints, they talk too much and that when they talk, they have to carry it out like Ole did.

I suppose there are some of the superintendents who would like to say to the State Board of Control what Pat Murphy said to the President of the Michigan Central Railway. Pat was employed as foreman of a section gang on the Illinois Central Road. The Wabash had trains pass over that road, as also the Michigan Central did, so that both roads were more or less under obligation to Pat. Well, to make a long story short, Pat wanted to take a trip to St. Louis, so went up to the office of the President of the Michigan Central and going in without the ceremony of knocking, taking off his hat, or taking his pipe from his mouth, approached the official and said to him—"Is this Mr. Blank, the President of the Michigan Central?" Being answered in the affirmative, he continued "Well, my name is Pat Murphy, foreman of a section gang on the Illinois Central, and I want a pass over your road to St. Louis. The President answered "Well, Mr. Murphy, I don't deny your privilege to ask for and receive one, but I don't think you ask for it the right way. Now you go out again and when you come back, rap on the door, on being told to come in, remove your hat and your pipe, and then say to me "Is this the President of the Michigan Central Railway?" I will answer and ask what I can do for you. Then you will tell me your name and tell me in a respectful manner what your wishes are." Well, Pat went away and had been gone about two hours, when there came a rap at the President's door who called out "Come in" and in walked Pat. Off came his hat, then he took his pipe out of his mouth and with the most respectful

air he walked up to the President and after asking him if he was the President, etc., according to instructions, and telling his own name and employment, and what had been his errand there, he ended up with—"But you can go to the devil,—I got a pass over the Wabash." Now we cannot say that to the State Board of Control, but I suppose you feel like it often, but, considering all things and after an examination of the facts, we rest satisfied with things generally.

I will again say, in behalf of the people of Waukesha, we are very much pleased to have you here and I hope that your business matters here will be mingled with pleasure and that you will have a kind remembrance of the city of Waukesha and the people in it. I thank you.

Mr. J. L. Jacquot of Appleton was to render a paper entitled "Coöperation—the Trustees, the Superintendent and the Matron," but he was unable to be present.

The president appointed the following Committees:

Committee on Resolutions: Rev. Chas. E. Butters of Viroqua, Vernon Co., Mrs. G. R. Downer of Appleton, Outagamie Co., Mrs. M. H. Duncan of Wausau, Marathon Co.

Committee on Finance: R. Meyer, Jr., Lancaster, Grant Co., W. W. Matthews of Colfax, Dunn Co., S. C. Cushman of Wycena, Columbia Co.

Remarks by Mr. Whiffen.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: It certainly affords me great pleasure to meet with you here to-day, but as I look over the audience I find missing many of the old familiar faces. Some have died, some have retired from the work. I remember the first meeting of this kind that was held by this association; it was in Milwaukee or Madison in December, 1882. There are present here to-day just two persons who attended that meeting—Dr. Reed and Mr. Baldwin. Dr. Reed is the only living member of the original State Board of Charities and Reform. From my personal experience of 28 years in this work I am satisfied that it could not be carried on better than it is being carried on now by you younger people. I am glad to know it is going on as it is. I am now living in Madison, having removed there from She-

boygan. I hope to go back to Sheboygan, where I lived sixty-six years. .

I thank you for the privilege, Mr. President, of talking to this assemblage and I am very glad to have met you all here to-day.

President Coffland: It is certainly very gratifying to this association to have the pleasure of having Mr. Whiffen with us and say a few words to us.

Prof. J. L. Gillin of the University of Wisconsin being called upon responded as follows:

Mr Gillin: Mr. President: I have nothing to say except to express my appreciation of what I heard. I have been very much edified and interested in the discussions and papers read here to-day. It shows me that the interests of you people interested in the county institutions and state institutions are common interests and I am very glad to have had a share in your meeting and trust that some time in the near future we may be able in some way to reciprocate.

Mrs. Voigt: I wish to call a meeting of the ladies, the Matrons, for tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, to be held in the small courtroom adjacent to this one.

Convention adjourned to eight o'clock Wednesday evening.

Wednesday Evening, June 11, 1913—8:00 P. M.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE ASSOCIATION BY WAU-
KESHA PEOPLE.

On Wednesday evening, June 11, at 8:00 P. M. the generous hospitality of Waukesha and its people manifested itself in the following splendid program:

1. IntroductionMr. J. E. Coffland
President of Association
2. AddressRev. F. D. Butler
3. Vocal SoloMrs. Vinnette Mischler
4. ReadingMr. John G. Gredler
5. Vocal SoloMiss Evangeline Olson
6. Character SketchSheriff E. J. Gibson
7. SongsMr. Richard Weber
8. AddressProf. Wm. A. Ganfield
9. Vocal SoloMiss Emma Gredler
10. ReadingMiss Florence Cole
11. SongsMr. Paul Ferris
12. Vocal SoloMrs. Ione Gove Hawley
13. Vocal DuetMiss Evangeline Olson
and Mrs. Vinnette Mischler.

Convention adjourned until 9 A. M. Thursday.

THURSDAY MORNING, June 12, 1913—9:00 A. M.

Convention called to order at 9:15 A. M. by Hon. J. E. Coffland, President of the Association.

Ladies are requested to remain here until after the business of the morning has been attended to.

The first thing on the Program will be the reports of the Committees.

The Committee on Finances read the following report, which was adopted:

To the officers and members of the Association of Trustees and Superintendents of County Asylums for Insane:

Your Committee on Finance would respectfully report that they have carefully examined the books of the Secretary and Treasurer of this Association and find the same correct.

The following statement shows the receipts and disbursements:

Receipts.

Balance on hand, 1912	\$ 54.99
Received during the year—dues paid	55.00
Received from 24 counties—dues paid during this meeting	120.00
	<hr/>
Total	\$229.99

Disbursements.

Bill No. A. Dr. Woodbury	\$79.51
Bill No. 1. Music	12.00
Bill No. 2. Eau Claire Book and Stationery Co. . .	25.50
Bill No. 3. F. M. Smith, Secretary	62.40
Bill No. 4. J. E. Coffland	15.00
Bill No. 6. F. P. Blackmore	7.50
Bill No. 7. Janitor	5.00
	<hr/>
	206.91
Balance on hand	23.08
	<hr/>
Total	\$229.99

There are dues for 1913 from 10 counties still unpaid which will care for any outstanding obligations.

Respectfully submitted,

R. MEYER, JR.

W. W. MATHEWS,

S. C. CUSHMAN,

Committee on Finance.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was read and adopted, as follows:

The Association of Trustees and Superintendents of County Asylums for the Insane of Wisconsin, assembled in yearly convention at Waukesha in their Twelfth Annual Convention.

Ladies and Gentlemen: Before closing, the Convention wishes to express their thanks to the various persons who have been instrumental in making this convention a most enjoyable and profitable gathering. We extend our hearty thanks to the representative of the Mayor, the Hon. E. D. Walsh, who gave to us the freedom of the city; to the citizens of Waukesha, who by their personal touch of kindness, added as much to our pleasure; to the musicians and entertainers who made the program on Wednesday evening a very delightful affair; to the citizens of Waukesha who furnished transportation in their automobiles for the tour of the city; and to the management of the many organizations who opened their institutions for our inspection.

Further: We desire to express our sincere thanks to the Trustees of the Waukesha County Asylum and to Mr. Geo. F. Carroll, Superintendent and to Miss Kate Carroll, Matron. Their preparation has been thorough, their anxiety to please has manifested itself at every turn.

Further: There are those who although a part of our Association, yet by their special activities have so endeared themselves to the rest of us, that we wish them to know of our gratefulness, the genial President, the charming personality of the Vice President, the untiring Secretary and the Assistant Secretary, and the honored Treasurer.

To all these with the many others who in numerous ways have so aptly extended a welcome to this convention we extend our most hearty thanks.

Resolutions of Condolence:

The past year has been saddened by the Grim Reaper of Death who has taken from our midst two of our most worthy members, Mrs. Sophia Johnson, Matron of the Richland County Asylum who passed to her eternal reward on Nov. 19, 1912. She had been matron for 15 years. A sweet spirited, genial, conscientious, noble character was that of Mrs. Johnson.

Mr. C. M. Hayward, Superintendent of the Waupaca County Asylum, passed away on January 19, 1913. He was superintendent since the organization of the asylum and previous to that he was in institutional work for five years. He was an honored and useful member, loved and respected by everybody. He was extremely active in the work of the Association, never missing a session.

Be it resolved that in session assembled we hereby express our

appreciation of their valued labors and extend our sympathies to their bereaved families.

Signed,

MRS. G. R. DOWNER,
MRS. M. H. DUNCAN,
CHAS. E. BUTTERS,
Committee on Resolutions.

The election of officers for ensuing year resulted as follows:
President—Hon. O. F. Roessler, Jefferson, Jefferson Co.
Vice President—Mrs. O. H. Gullickson, West Salem, La Crosse Co.

Secretary—Mr. S. C. Cushman, Wyocena, Columbia Co.
Assistant Secretary—Mrs. W. E. Voigt, Jefferson, Jefferson Co.
Treasurer—Mr. G. H. Seely, Menomonie, Dunn Co.

Motion made and carried that the next annual convention be held at Marinette, Wisconsin.

Invitations extended by Manitowoc and Janesville to have the 1915 convention held in those cities.

Motion made and carried that we extend to Mr. O. F. Roessler a vote of thanks for his efforts in securing the passage of the new law raising the weekly allowance for the care of the chronic insane to \$3.50 per week. (Chapter 14, Laws of 1913.)

PAPER: AMUSEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

MRS. C. CHRISTENSEN, Matron of Sauk County Asylum, Reedsburg.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Only those who are acquainted with the facts, can understand how the insane appreciate the different forms of diversions and amusements. At best the life of an inmate is quite monotonous. Quite a number of them come to us when in their prime, and remain the rest of their days.

We have found that our efforts to relieve this condition has been very successful so far as we have gone; with the facilities at our command, many of our people spend much of their time brooding over their troubles, real or imaginary, and any form of

innocent amusement that will claim their attention and interest is worth while.

Music, the science and art of the rhythmic combination of tones, vocal or instrumental, embracing melody and harmony, if pleasing to the ear can be used in many ways to entertain and amuse our people.

We have at our institution two pianos. A few of our people are fair musicians and have free access to, and permission to use them, practically at all times. One piano is used to furnish music at our weekly dances and one of the patients is the musician. These dances are a regular weekly institution from the fifteenth of September until the first of June; we rarely have dances later than this date on account of the hot weather. Exceptions, however, are made on the Fourth of July and other special occasions.

The piano is frequently used in the general dining room, during meals. Two or three times a week, music is furnished by a large graphophone at meal time. This instrument is also used frequently to entertain our people for an hour or two on the lawn after supper.

Two years ago we purchased a stereoptican, or picture machine from the proceeds of the art work done by the patients, and I know of no other amusement that affords more pleasure, than the moving and slide pictures. We do not possess the moving picture attachment with our machine, but shall probably purchase one at some future time. The manager of the local theater has at various times loaned us the attachment and films, also song slides, that can be used with our stereoptican. We have taken several trips around the world, with lectures by Mr. Christensen, interspersed with illustrated songs, graphophone selections and recitations. In addition to the regular slides, we use many comic slides that afford much pleasure to many of our people.

At Christmas time we have a programme consisting of hymns and carols, recitations and monologues given by the employees and patients. We usually, on this happy occasion, secure the attendance of one of the local clergymen. The programme usually occupies about an hour, during which time the beautiful electrically lighted tree, laden with good things to eat receives no small share of attention from the audience.

At the conclusion of the programme, each patient is given a

generous sack of fruit, candy and nuts. These sacks are made of different colored netting. We are always very careful to see to it that each one receives some sort of a present on this occasion, in addition to the Christmas bag. Those of our people who are not remembered by relatives or friends, are furnished by us, with some garment, shoes or other useful gift.

The tree is not stripped on this occasion, but is allowed to stand in the hall until New Year's day. During the afternoon on this day we assemble in the hall, we have a dance and during intermissions we strip the tree, which has been laden with good things to eat, such as fancy cookies, stick candy, popcorn balls, nuts and fruit. This gives us two days entertainment from the tree.

During the greater part of the year we have religious services about once each month. The choir on these occasions is composed of some of the employes and some of the patients. We are always glad when the circus comes to town. Quite a number of our people go to the circus and a large number go to see the parade. At Fair time we usually take all those who care to go, and thus another day of amusement and entertainment has been added to the red letter days of those whose existence is otherwise so monotonous.

The Fourth of July is celebrated by a good dinner, and when the weather permits a picnic supper on the lawn, consisting of sandwiches, lemonade, ice-cream, and cake. The afternoon is occupied with various games, races, music, etc. We usually take as many as possible to the city in the morning, in order that they may see the parade in town. Our wagons on this occasion are suitably draped for the trip. The parade in the city is generally led by an automobile, while ours is headed by an ox-team, and it has seemed to me that our people are as proud of their parade, as the citizens of Reedsburg possibly could be of theirs.

It has always been our practice, to keep out-of-doors all the people who are not occupied about the institution, and the attendants are expected to assist and encourage the participation of all in out-of-door games and exercises. We endeavor to observe all holidays with entertainments befitting the occasion.

Picnic parties are arranged occasionally during the summer, when a number of the more active ladies are taken out to the woods, where lunch is served and every one is given every opportunity to amuse themselves. Birthday parties are frequently

celebrated in honor of some old grandmother when many attend to do her honor.

Public spirited citizens in our community frequently donate pictures, books, and periodicals. These are a source of much amusement and entertainment.

While much more may be said about entertaining and amusing our people, I have merely attempted to give you a general idea of how we do try to entertain the people in our care at the Sauk County Asylum. I thank you.

THE WORK OF THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Miss MARY J. BERRY, Superintendent, Milwaukee.

It has well been said that the natural place for a child is the family into which he is born and that, other necessary things being equal, health, care, companionship, educational advantages, etc., we may truly say—"There is no place like home for a child;" but the loss or failure of the home has called into being the institution, and to-day the necessity for it is just as great as in former years, though there are so many preventive measures.

The activities of the various organizations coöperating with the courts have resulted in reaching many girls who, otherwise, might have been sent to the School. This preventive work is appreciated by all and we believe is enlarging year after year. The work of the Industrial School for Girls in reforming the wayward girl is more difficult than in former years, as the majority have pursued the wrong longer and most known methods to teach girls the error of their way have been used prior to their entrance.

The majority of the girls committed are defective and backward, the victims of bad habits or noxious environment or corrupting companionship.

Results of observation, as well as medical and psychological science tests, have proven that our girls could properly be divided into three groups: those normal or nearly so, not a large percentage; the subnormal, or borderline girl; and those so defective

that they should be transferred to some institution for custodial care.

A few months ago we had with us a student of sociology from the State University, who conducted a series of anthropometric measurements and mental tests, and she found that not more than ten out of a hundred could be classed as normal, so the problem has become not only one of the delinquent girl, but of the backward and abnormal, possibly her backwardness and abnormality being contributing causes to her delinquency.

This, with incapable and irresponsible parents; divorce and re-marriage; drunkenness, poverty and the dance hall are conditions that compel judges to commit girls to the Industrial School, a school where good manners and habits, truthfulness and genuine character, the social duties and courtesies of life are taught.

Two thousand six hundred and forty-five girls have been committed since the beginning of the school thirty-eight years ago. To-day the population is two hundred and thirty. Each one of this vast number has had the opportunity to create and establish a right character and gain an education of the head, the hand and the heart, which makes for pure, useful and self-respecting womanhood.

CLASSIFICATION.

Our school is a little world of its own and it is founded on the basis of community normal family life and carried on along lines of proper development of an adolescent girl, and this is most effectively done by having the girls divided into separate household groups, in which each girl has her natural and necessary place and work; each group having its own individual life, its own customs and laws, and comes into the whole institution as an entity in the civic community; thus, by actual living, she may begin to appreciate not only her responsibilities and duties in the family group, but their relations to the other families and outside world. The classification of the girls is most thoughtfully made, so as to guard against one not so confirmed in wrong being influenced by others of decided evil tendencies. Each girl is studied and dealt with as a unit and just as much personal attention is given as time will permit. Each household is managed by a conscientious and sympathetic matron, who is as it were the

mother of the family. She has, to assist her, two teachers and a housekeeper, so at all times, the girls are under the direct management and instruction of one of the family teachers, for every one employed is considered as a teacher, whether it is in the academic department, kitchen, laundry or elsewhere.

It is our aim to get workers who are best fitted for the work, women of originality, versatility, tact, patience and a strong belief in the possibilities of human nature; who believe in the future of the children. Pessimism has no place in an institution. Those succeed best who become inspired with love for their pupils, stimulating to unflinching endeavor in their behalf; sincere in purpose; love truth for truth's sake; those whose lives are clean and pure and who have the spirit of the Christ dwelling within. Under such control the moral influence pervading the institution will be uplifting. To find those so governed by their high moral principles is a difficult task and, yet, we do believe that our force of workers stand high in these qualifications.

Our Merrill Model Home is ideal in size—maximum 22—as well as in methods. The four other family groups—Main, Annex, Lynde and Russell, are usually overcrowded, an average at present of fifty-two. In time we hope to have smaller groups and, yet, with our families as large as they are, the personal need of the girl is never forgotten.

The government is one of invisible discipline, rather than that of hard and fast rules; that of working up to privileges or dropping back to stricter discipline. An intelligent system of merits and demerits enables a girl to know her standard of progress.

The family life, as a whole, is a happy one and visitors to the institution, almost without exception, speak of the home atmosphere prevailing and, yet, the exceptional hard cases are always with us. At times the most earnest thought is required to know just what will strike a responsive cord in the insubordinate, unruly girl, or a combination of them. Knowing that order cannot be obtained by threats of expulsion and that reform can not be accomplished by external curbing, we try to offer vital principles; coupled with a system of action that restrains, supports and sustains until there can be substituted self-respect, self-control and good motives and established habits, administered always with a breadth of earnestness to make young lives more strong, pure and sweet.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSES AND WORK.

In our home economics or industrial department, the training is both instructive and constructive. The whole aim is to train so as to lead to efficiency in the art of home-making, rather than for a vocational training by which they can earn a living. They are well instructed and practiced in all matters pertaining to a housewife's duties and responsibilities.

Most of our girls marry within a year or two after leaving the school and none are better equipped in the knowledge of all that pertains to correct housekeeping. All forms of housework are thoroughly and accurately taught—cooking and laundry work, cleaning and scrubbing, bed-making and dusting, sewing and mending, home nursing and preparation of food for the sick; interior decoration, as well as outside painting, and some garden work. This spring most of the rooms in three cottages were calcimined or painted by the girls. The calcimining of their own rooms was a great pleasure. These are neat little rooms, 8x10. The furniture consists of a comfortable single bed, dresser, and chair. In one cottage they also have a stand and a closet for their clothes.

Besides the ordinary housework they are taught millinery and dressmaking, caning and weaving and basketry, science of cooking and art needlework.

The millinery department is very creditable. Not all girls, however, have the taste or talent to become proficient, but some do excellent work.

The dressmaking department is in charge of a practical teacher and each girl, as far as practical, makes her own outfit, which is given her when paroled. The tailor-made suits are well made, as are also the gingham, muslins and percales.

The girls find pleasure in whatever they can do with their hands and the outside work—painting, gardening, care of the lawns and flowers, etc., we have found to be very beneficial to the nervous and mentally deficient girl.

In the domestic science the work is thorough and eminently practical. We have two classes a day, of twelve girls each, and their term is three months, as is the term of all instruction in the various industrial departments. This makes the work diversified and never monotonous. The same work done over and over

for too long a period without change does not develop independence, happiness or love for industry. Changing the detail of work every three months gives each girl her opportunity for training in every branch.

The food prepared in the cooking school is served in the different families, excepting at times when the class prepares luncheons to be served there in their dining room, to members of the class and invited friends. The girls, in this way, have an opportunity to test the food made for them and, knowing that it is served in the different family groups where all teachers and girls can be judges, there is quite a class rivalry, as each wishes to stand highest in efficiency.

ACADEMIC WORK.

Our academic work is so organized as to meet the best requirements of the public schools, and the size of the classes is reduced to the least practical number. As a rule the girls are backward upon entering the School, many of them not having been in school for two or three years, and some of the larger and older girls have to enter the primary grades.

They may finish the eighth grade with us and, after that, if not ready for parole, take special instruction in millinery, dress-making, etc., unless it be a girl who shows promise in a literary line, and then we make it possible for her to go to some academy, normal school or business college.

We have had special instruction given our more defective girls, during the past year, by the students of the Milwaukee Normal, thus giving them every advantage to make all the progress possible. The progress made in all grades is quite satisfactory, that of the higher grade work is specially encouraging. In our Main Home sixth and seventh grades the printing and pen work deserves special mention.

Our teachers are alert to the need of teaching the principles of true womanhood along with the scholastic daily instruction, thus imparting their spirit and mental activity and interpreting terms of truth. We have a library of well-selected books and have the use of the books of the City Public Library, at all times. The teachers go and make selections, these are sent to the School and changed when desired. Miss Lebeis, who made mental tests this spring, was much surprised to find that our girls had read

so many of the best books, and could give such detailed accounts of their reading.

Miss Mabel Stillman, a prominent teacher and lecturer of eugenics, has recently given a series of lectures that have been especially prepared for groups of girls, on the science and ethics of a chaste life. We consider them of much value to our girls and our doubts that such subjects could be properly presented were dispelled. She brought before them in such a convincing, intelligent and sacred way, the knowledge of life from a biological point of view, the reproduction of plant and animal life, and discussed plainly the body and its care, the sacredness of womanhood and the influence for good a pure girl or woman can exert.

Vocal music is taught in all our academic departments. Miss Edith Harney, who is County Supervisor of Music, spends one half day a week, giving vocal instruction and has charge of all music for special occasions and holidays. She is paid from our benevolent fund. Miss Swartout, a graduate of the Conservatory of Music, is gratuitously giving four girls lessons in instrumental music.

RECREATION AND AMUSEMENT.

Their recreation alternates with their study and work and is both encouraged, thereby making a complete trio of activities, so that time never lags. Prof. Angell and four of his assistants from the Normal school, gives systematic instruction in games and physical culture three evenings a week, and this systematic course creates a desire to spontaneously engage in games at their other recreation periods, with different girls of the family groups acting as leaders. This well developed plan has aided greatly their power to acquire health, grace and fun.

We have a private fund for which paid entertainments are secured, and we succeed in getting some of the best engagements at a mere nominal cost. Many interested friends of the city gratuitously give us entertainments frequently, musicals, small theatricals, illustrated lectures and a great variety of the best performances. The girls themselves furnish many pleasing things. Each holiday is properly observed by an entertainment given by them in our assembly hall, and Saturday evenings the families frequently have some feature that is a joy to all, the social life of the girls being confined largely to their own groups.

During the summer months picnics on our own grounds and in the parks near are always a delight. The proximity to Milwaukee-Downer College and the kindly interest of the President and instructors there, make it possible for our girls, entitled to such privileges, to enjoy many of the musicals, festivals, plays and vespers given by the students there.

Miss Wiel, a woman of great ability as teacher of the speaking art, who stands high in her profession in both our own city and New York, is now conducting a story hour, with the various groups, during one of the recreation periods of the day.

The shopping expedition of the Merrill Model Home girls is a feature much appreciated and of much value, from an economic standpoint, as each girl tries to spend to best advantage her little earnings or small gifts from parents or friends.

RELIGION.

In every day life religion is not taught in the form of catechism or dogma, but the Christian spirit at all times prevails.

The Sunday School is held each Sunday morning, at which time the International Lessons are studied and discussed. A song service is, also, held, followed by a program of special features, from the families in turn, consisting of music, recitations and essays relating to the thought of the lesson. The Superintendent gives a talk on a variety of subjects, ethical, moral and social, trying to keep up interest in the larger problems of the day and to give to Christianity a practical value, and we know that many, if not all, catch a glimpse of a higher life, and this glimpse must have its elevating influence.

The Sunday afternoon services are conducted by the clergymen of the city, all girls attending. The texts chosen are those best suited to appeal to young people and sectarianism is not taught.

Our Model Home girls, and others of the families who have worked up to privileges, are permitted to attend Church in the city, in company with a teacher, at times when the Superintendent thinks best.

A chorus of our girls have been invited to furnish music at some of our neighboring churches, upon special occasions.

Two of the Catholic priests of the city hear confession and have communion four times a year, for the Catholic girls and arrangements are being made for Sunday morning mass.

Protestant ministers make calls and give religious instruction to girls of their faith, when they desire; thus each has nourishment for her soul, that power may generate from within, and to her own heart will come the impulse to serve, this impulse will find expression, and experience will train.

PAROLE.

Upon entering the School each girl is informed that her parole depends upon her good behavior in school, and her growth in strength of character which reads *self-control*—and, if she will, she can begin at once to shorten her time in the School.

It is unwise to have a girl begin the inevitable battle of temptation before reasonable effort has been made to discipline and educate her for the fight, and she has responded to this enough to inspire faith than she can and will make good.

The average time in the School before parole, for the past four years, has been two years and six months; a few have shown such a disposition and power to do right that a parole was granted in less time and, with some, it took a much longer time to establish their equilibrium and become capable of earning an honest living. One hundred and eighteen were paroled and dismissed last year; some had been on parole more than once, some having been returned for replacement and others for fault, to try over again.

The return is not always to be deplored except for serious fault, as character is sometimes strengthened by repeated failures corrected, and this enables the girl to measure herself.

We have always followed the practice that obtains in most states of recognizing parental rights, where the home is a proper one; about one third of our girls have been placed in their own homes, but our experience emphasizes the fact that, in most cases, the girl's future is more fully secured when placed among strangers, where they are removed from the dangers and shame of the old environment. A home with children usually proves most satisfactory, the appeal to the girl's affections, the constant demand on her patience and tenderness, deepen and develop the best in the girl's nature.

The paroling of a girl is quite a different problem from that of a boy. It is a known fact that the woman-child, from the dawn of her adolescence, has a different set of motives, emotions

and ideals, and respond to a different group of stimuli from the man-child, and the same methods cannot be used for the reformation of the boy and the girl, neither can the same rules govern them while on parole, the time that the School still retains its responsibility.

Statistics obtained from our Juvenile Court records show that, out of one hundred convictions, 15 per cent are girls and that, among the girls 80 per cent are crimes against the person.

Social laws tolerate in a boy what would not be tolerated for a moment in a girl; if a boy goes bad a second or third time, through animal spirits or bad companions, he can begin over again, and have still the reasonable respect of the community; he can stay out nights and go into low forms of degradation, and then turn about face and have a chance with the public for a decent manhood and square deal. Not so with the girl—her reputation is tarnished by one appearance in Court and, in the 80 per cent of crimes against the person, evil men are ready to tempt her further; the industrial situation helps to put her at their mercy and she is even handicapped by nature itself, to push her further down the path, so the delinquent girl has more difficulties to encounter in trying to straighten and keep herself straight, than the boy and she must be preserved from the opportunities of the temptations which are inevitably more fatal to her than the boy.

Each paroled girl receives a complete outfit of new clothing that is sufficient to last her at least six months, most of which she has made herself. Practically she can save most of her earnings during that period; the School controls her earnings, and the mistress consults and advises in regard to her purchases, all with a desire to cultivate both taste and economy.

The School is responsible for the faithful after-care, and its supervision is mandatory, influence restraining, and if the experiment is a failure, return is made without delay or expense of a new trial.

We desire to coöperate with the judges and officials and to build up a relationship with organizations of the cities, whereby we can secure a better friendly visitation, as a supplement to the work of our parole agent, thereby throwing every possible protection and friendly aid to our girls.

AFTER LIFE.

The after life of our girls proves the value of the work done in the School. All institutions of learning and reformation are rightly judged by the influence they exert upon their pupils and their efficiency depends upon the proper equipment gained by those under their sheltering walls, to assume the responsibilities of life.

Whatever may they have been, the discouragements in every day work, it is gratifying, in the summing up, to note the number that we know are doing well.

Facts gained from the subsequent history of girls who have been in the School, prove that four fifths of them are self-respecting and respected members of a family, trained to do their part and take their share in the every day problems of life, and are self-supporting as workers, either in their industrial corners or in their own homes, the home being the natural place for all women.

The cost to the State of even *one* bad girl in her influence for social evil is incalculable. Since we can feel that four fifths of our delinquent girls have become an honor to the State, we are convinced that our work is not in vain.

The visits they make back to the School, the letters they write and the requests for advice concerning their plans for the future all point to their love and appreciation of the School.

It has been said the way to reform a boy is to begin with his grandfather. We, to-day, are working to reform the grandmothers, who will be the contemporary of our granddaughters, and already we are beholding the influence of the mother in our work.

The success of the School points to its necessity and usefulness in educating and training girls to become a factor for betterment of society, instead of a poison and burden.

Following the above paper, were numerous expressions of appreciation of the work of Miss Berry.

The Gentlemen adjourned to room adjacent to courtroom for a special session, the Ladies remaining for their session. Session held in jury room.

President Coffland: Gentlemen, We have with us Mr. Martin, who has been directly connected with the work on which Professor Otis will talk.

FARM MANAGEMENT.

Prof. D. H. OTIS, Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

The subject of farm management raises the “\$” sign to farm operations and a farm manager always asks the question “Does it pay?” Now, in the conduct of farms we find it necessary to invest considerable capital in order to make it work out satisfactorily, and the question that confronts the young man in starting out, or that comes to any farmer, is “How much capital does it take to run a farm to make it pay—how much in land, how much in buildings, how much in live stock, machinery and equipments, and then, is there any relation between the amount of capital or the distribution of the capital to the net results on the farm?”

In order to make a study of the problem, about what we call “brass tacks,” we go directly to the farm, doing the business and finding out just what is being done on this farm. I have here before you to-day the results we have obtained on 20 farms. We have something like from 200 to 300 farms from which we have gathered data, and the charts before you represent the results of a few. These 20 farms represent two classes of farms, if I may divide them in that way.

First, we have taken those farms operated on general lines, regardless of blooded live stock. The second class are those who have specialized in their cattle and who represent particularly one line of farming, namely, dairy. I have tried to illustrate a number of them, as Wisconsin is a leading dairy product state. We have gone to a farm and told the farmer that we want to make a study of the conduct of his farm and that we want to find out just what farmers are actually making it pay and what methods they are using. We give each one a number and then when they have any information that would be interesting, it is submitted to us. We ask him how many cows he has, and then as to the value of his land, his buildings, how much capital is tied up in his buildings, his live stock, etc., his silo and water system, and when we get through with all these items, we total it all up and then we ask him what his land is worth exclusive of buildings. He gives us that figure, and after checking up all the items, the land valuation almost invariably over-estimates

the value of the buildings. And then we go to work with him and look over all the items and finally we find where the discrepancy is, and when we get to that, we think we have it reasonably close. And so far as the idea of farmers varying in their judgment of the valuations is concerned,—I don't think they do vary. Suppose, for instance, he misses \$500. We ask him as to the number of cows he had last year, how many calves—as to whether he had lost any of the latter. Frequently that happens and no record made of it, and that would show the discrepancy. So, by our system of checks all through the work, we gather our data. We have found the farmers almost invariably willing to give us all the information we ask for in getting together our data.

Now, I wish to add a few words in regard to the cultivation of alfalfa. I find that the farmers are using it more and more for the feeding of their stock; we find that horses are doing well on it, but I should advise you to be careful in giving it to them, but it is used for growing colts and for brood mares. Also out in Nebraska we find that alfalfa is used extensively, or kaffir corn. Alfalfa is splendid for hogs. We can produce at the rate of 660 pounds of pork per ton of alfalfa. It is good for sheep and you can also feed it to your chickens with good results. Alfalfa yields so much more extensively than any other food product for live stock. If there is any one thing that will pay you, it is in getting your land in condition and grow alfalfa; take a little time. It is also a great fertilizer. It is one of the best subsoilers. You find it goes down quite a ways. In digging wells, its roots have been found as far down as five or six feet. And I have also heard of it being found to be rooted 18 and 20 feet; of course I do not know what my informant's reputation for veracity was.

Question: Professor, you said that you wanted to warn against using alfalfa hay for work-horses?

Answer: Mix it with their other feed, with other hay occasionally.

Question: Do you think it would be feasible to apply your system to the insane asylum farms and get your results, your figures?

Answer: I don't know that I am sufficiently familiar with the condition of your farms to answer intelligently. It depends

upon the purpose for which you are farming—whether it is for an experiment, or to make it pay. There is always a chance to succeed to get to the top if we have the inclination and apply our efforts and inclination the right way. I am reminded of a story of a young man who wanted to join the army, so he went to a recruiting officer and told him of his desire. The officer looked him over, saw before him a great hulking, ungainly country boy, and told him he couldn't use him. The lad went away disappointed, but came back again next day and said "I want to join the army and I will guarantee to you that I will whip at least one man on the other side." The officer said "I will give you a chance." So it happened not long after this particular regiment was given orders to storm a fort situated on a very high hill. Well, it was found they could not do it without great loss of life, or being taken by the enemy, so the bugle sounded retreat. This young man was not familiar with the bugle calls, so kept right on up the hill until he reached the top, grabbed hold of one man on the other side and went back down the hill. In the meantime the enemy stood petrified, not understanding why this one man had continued marching up the hill. Well, he took his prisoner back into camp and marched him before the officer in command, who looked at him and asked him where he got him. He said "Why, I picked him up on the hill,—there is plenty more up there."

PAPER—UNIFORM ACCOUNTING FOR COUNTY ASYLUMS.

MR. J. B. TANNER, Statistician for the Wisconsin State Board of Affairs.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. Tanner,—Mr. G. G. White, who is associated with Mr. Tanner in his work, spoke to the convention.

Mr. White: We have prepared maps and booklets that we will be pleased to submit to you all, the booklet contains instructions as to how to apply our system of Uniform Accounting in your institutions. The State Board of Control has taken rather an arbitrary stand in the matter and do not wish to force the use of

it on the asylums. Our system provides for the figuring of accounts and keeping of records down to a minimum point. I have a complete set of forms and instructions with me and would like to go over them with anybody interested and explain the forms and our system.

Question: Wouldn't it be possible for you, Mr. White, to send it in some sort of concise form, the proposed system?

Answer: I have a complete set of blue prints and data that can be submitted to each institution, showing how the system can be handled and showing how the different accounts should be charged under different conditions, the taking of inventories, taken on a uniform basis. Our instructions were to have the cost value of the land and the buildings, and the present value of machinery, furniture and furnishings.

MINUTES OF THE LADIES AUXILIARY SOCIETY.

Thursday, June 12, 1913, 10:30 A. M.

The ladies of the association, who organized at Marshfield last year met in regular session—President Mrs. Nellie Gullickson, presiding:

There being no regular program a general discussion was participated in by all.

The splendid display of fancy work, the work of the inmates of several of the County Asylums which was on exhibition prompted a suggestion that a fancy work bureau be organized and maintained.

It is hoped this will be made a larger feature of our next annual meeting.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer—Mrs. W. E. Voigt was read and accepted. The financial part of the report follows:

Receipts.

Received from matrons by contribution at the Marshfield convention \$4.25

Disbursements.

Paid for postage stamps84
Paid for envelopes20
Paid for telephoning50
Paid for stamping of letter heads75

Amount of expenditures	\$2.29
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Balance on hand	\$1.96
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Total	\$4.25
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The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President—Mrs. Nellie Gullickson, West Salem, La Crosse Co.

Secretary-Treasurer—Mrs. W. E. Voigt, Jefferson, Jefferson Co.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 12, 1913.

For the afternoon of Thursday, June 12, the Management of the Waukesha County Asylum aided by citizens of the city of Waukesha and vicinity entertained the members of the Association with a trip to and about the Waukesha County Asylum, The Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, and the beautiful city of Waukesha.

All departed with feelings of kindly appreciation for the good work being done by Superintendent and Miss Carroll at the County Asylum; by Superintendent Hutton and staff at the Industrial School for Boys; and by Waukesha's splendid citizenship as a whole.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR CHRONIC INSANE, JUNE 30, 1913, SHOWING LOCATION OF INSTITUTION AND NAMES OF OFFICERS AND THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES.

County Asylums.	Post Office of Asylum.	Superintendents.	Visiting Physicians and Post Office Addresses.	Trustees.	Post Office Address of Trustees.	Matrons.
Brown	Green Bay	Fred M. Loftus.....	R. C. Buchanan, Green Bay...	Frank Crabb..... N. P. Rasmussen..... Andrew Reis..... C. E. Preston..... P. J. Cosgrove..... Henry Leibel, Sr..... Alan Bogue..... E. W. Richards..... H. L. Bellinghausen..... L. C. Kravick..... Max Sommers..... H. J. Lohf..... Albert Schoenewetter..... Andrew Bachhuber..... H. S. Gilmore..... Wm. O'Connor..... T. C. McLean..... Robert Wardman..... G. H. Seely..... W. W. Mathews..... Geo. R. Topliss..... Clarence Sprague..... Charles A. Cox..... W. K. Coffin.....	DePere	Mrs. Fred M. Loftus.
Chippewa.....	Chippewa Falls.....	F. O. Bible	Chas. A. Hayes, Chippewa Falls	Frank Crabb..... N. P. Rasmussen..... Andrew Reis..... C. E. Preston..... P. J. Cosgrove..... Henry Leibel, Sr..... Alan Bogue..... E. W. Richards..... H. L. Bellinghausen..... L. C. Kravick..... Max Sommers..... H. J. Lohf..... Albert Schoenewetter..... Andrew Bachhuber..... H. S. Gilmore..... Wm. O'Connor..... T. C. McLean..... Robert Wardman..... G. H. Seely..... W. W. Mathews..... Geo. R. Topliss..... Clarence Sprague..... Charles A. Cox..... W. K. Coffin.....	Green Bay..... Chippewa Falls..... Stanley..... Bloomer..... Poynette..... Columbus..... Portage..... Cambridge..... Madison..... Mount Horeb..... Lowell..... Mayville..... Beaver Dam..... Superior..... Superior, E. End..... Superior..... Menomonie..... Colfax..... Eau Galle..... E. Claire, R. No. 4..... Augusta..... Eau Claire, 708 S.....	Mrs. F. O. Bible.
Columbia.....	Wycocena.....	S. C. Cushman.....	F. W. Hammond, Wycocena...	Frank Crabb..... N. P. Rasmussen..... Andrew Reis..... C. E. Preston..... P. J. Cosgrove..... Henry Leibel, Sr..... Alan Bogue..... E. W. Richards..... H. L. Bellinghausen..... L. C. Kravick..... Max Sommers..... H. J. Lohf..... Albert Schoenewetter..... Andrew Bachhuber..... H. S. Gilmore..... Wm. O'Connor..... T. C. McLean..... Robert Wardman..... G. H. Seely..... W. W. Mathews..... Geo. R. Topliss..... Clarence Sprague..... Charles A. Cox..... W. K. Coffin.....	Mrs. S. C. Cushman.	
Dane.....	Verona.....	H. F. Prien.....	W. W. Stebbins, Verona.....	Frank Crabb..... N. P. Rasmussen..... Andrew Reis..... C. E. Preston..... P. J. Cosgrove..... Henry Leibel, Sr..... Alan Bogue..... E. W. Richards..... H. L. Bellinghausen..... L. C. Kravick..... Max Sommers..... H. J. Lohf..... Albert Schoenewetter..... Andrew Bachhuber..... H. S. Gilmore..... Wm. O'Connor..... T. C. McLean..... Robert Wardman..... G. H. Seely..... W. W. Mathews..... Geo. R. Topliss..... Clarence Sprague..... Charles A. Cox..... W. K. Coffin.....	Lisetta Prien.	
Dodge.....	Juneau	N. M. Klink.....	W. E. Halloch, Juneau.....	Frank Crabb..... N. P. Rasmussen..... Andrew Reis..... C. E. Preston..... P. J. Cosgrove..... Henry Leibel, Sr..... Alan Bogue..... E. W. Richards..... H. L. Bellinghausen..... L. C. Kravick..... Max Sommers..... H. J. Lohf..... Albert Schoenewetter..... Andrew Bachhuber..... H. S. Gilmore..... Wm. O'Connor..... T. C. McLean..... Robert Wardman..... G. H. Seely..... W. W. Mathews..... Geo. R. Topliss..... Clarence Sprague..... Charles A. Cox..... W. K. Coffin.....	Mrs. N. M. Klink.	
Douglas.....	Superior, Itasca Station.	W. J. Conness.....	W. H. Zwickey, Superior.....	Frank Crabb..... N. P. Rasmussen..... Andrew Reis..... C. E. Preston..... P. J. Cosgrove..... Henry Leibel, Sr..... Alan Bogue..... E. W. Richards..... H. L. Bellinghausen..... L. C. Kravick..... Max Sommers..... H. J. Lohf..... Albert Schoenewetter..... Andrew Bachhuber..... H. S. Gilmore..... Wm. O'Connor..... T. C. McLean..... Robert Wardman..... G. H. Seely..... W. W. Mathews..... Geo. R. Topliss..... Clarence Sprague..... Charles A. Cox..... W. K. Coffin.....	Mrs. W. J. Conness.	
Dunn.....	Menomonie.....	T. H. Moore.....	N. L. Howison, Menomonie...	Frank Crabb..... N. P. Rasmussen..... Andrew Reis..... C. E. Preston..... P. J. Cosgrove..... Henry Leibel, Sr..... Alan Bogue..... E. W. Richards..... H. L. Bellinghausen..... L. C. Kravick..... Max Sommers..... H. J. Lohf..... Albert Schoenewetter..... Andrew Bachhuber..... H. S. Gilmore..... Wm. O'Connor..... T. C. McLean..... Robert Wardman..... G. H. Seely..... W. W. Mathews..... Geo. R. Topliss..... Clarence Sprague..... Charles A. Cox..... W. K. Coffin.....	Mrs. D. C. Moore.	
Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....	S. E. Horel.....	J. F. Farr, 915 South River St., Eau Claire.	Frank Crabb..... N. P. Rasmussen..... Andrew Reis..... C. E. Preston..... P. J. Cosgrove..... Henry Leibel, Sr..... Alan Bogue..... E. W. Richards..... H. L. Bellinghausen..... L. C. Kravick..... Max Sommers..... H. J. Lohf..... Albert Schoenewetter..... Andrew Bachhuber..... H. S. Gilmore..... Wm. O'Connor..... T. C. McLean..... Robert Wardman..... G. H. Seely..... W. W. Mathews..... Geo. R. Topliss..... Clarence Sprague..... Charles A. Cox..... W. K. Coffin.....	Mrs. S. E. Horel.	
Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	Louis A. Kenyon.....	J. W. Helz, Fond du Lac.....	Frank Crabb..... N. P. Rasmussen..... Andrew Reis..... C. E. Preston..... P. J. Cosgrove..... Henry Leibel, Sr..... Alan Bogue..... E. W. Richards..... H. L. Bellinghausen..... L. C. Kravick..... Max Sommers..... H. J. Lohf..... Albert Schoenewetter..... Andrew Bachhuber..... H. S. Gilmore..... Wm. O'Connor..... T. C. McLean..... Robert Wardman..... G. H. Seely..... W. W. Mathews..... Geo. R. Topliss..... Clarence Sprague..... Charles A. Cox..... W. K. Coffin.....	Mrs. I. M. Kenyon.	
Grant.....	Lancaster.....	M. V. Burris.....	S. E. Hassell, Lancaster.....	Frank Crabb..... N. P. Rasmussen..... Andrew Reis..... C. E. Preston..... P. J. Cosgrove..... Henry Leibel, Sr..... Alan Bogue..... E. W. Richards..... H. L. Bellinghausen..... L. C. Kravick..... Max Sommers..... H. J. Lohf..... Albert Schoenewetter..... Andrew Bachhuber..... H. S. Gilmore..... Wm. O'Connor..... T. C. McLean..... Robert Wardman..... G. H. Seely..... W. W. Mathews..... Geo. R. Topliss..... Clarence Sprague..... Charles A. Cox..... W. K. Coffin.....	Mrs. M. V. Burris.	
Green.....	Monroe.....	R. C. Whitcomb.....	W. B. Gnagl, Monroe.....	Frank Crabb..... N. P. Rasmussen..... Andrew Reis..... C. E. Preston..... P. J. Cosgrove..... Henry Leibel, Sr..... Alan Bogue..... E. W. Richards..... H. L. Bellinghausen..... L. C. Kravick..... Max Sommers..... H. J. Lohf..... Albert Schoenewetter..... Andrew Bachhuber..... H. S. Gilmore..... Wm. O'Connor..... T. C. McLean..... Robert Wardman..... G. H. Seely..... W. W. Mathews..... Geo. R. Topliss..... Clarence Sprague..... Charles A. Cox..... W. K. Coffin.....	M. L. Whitcomb.	
Iowa.....	Dodgeville.....	M. L. Parkinson.....	H. H. Morton, Cobb.....	Frank Crabb..... N. P. Rasmussen..... Andrew Reis..... C. E. Preston..... P. J. Cosgrove..... Henry Leibel, Sr..... Alan Bogue..... E. W. Richards..... H. L. Bellinghausen..... L. C. Kravick..... Max Sommers..... H. J. Lohf..... Albert Schoenewetter..... Andrew Bachhuber..... H. S. Gilmore..... Wm. O'Connor..... T. C. McLean..... Robert Wardman..... G. H. Seely..... W. W. Mathews..... Geo. R. Topliss..... Clarence Sprague..... Charles A. Cox..... W. K. Coffin.....	Mrs. Annie P. Park inson.	
Jefferson.....	Jefferson.....	W. E. Voight.....	W. W. Reed, Jefferson.....	Frank Crabb..... N. P. Rasmussen..... Andrew Reis..... C. E. Preston..... P. J. Cosgrove..... Henry Leibel, Sr..... Alan Bogue..... E. W. Richards..... H. L. Bellinghausen..... L. C. Kravick..... Max Sommers..... H. J. Lohf..... Albert Schoenewetter..... Andrew Bachhuber..... H. S. Gilmore..... Wm. O'Connor..... T. C. McLean..... Robert Wardman..... G. H. Seely..... W. W. Mathews..... Geo. R. Topliss..... Clarence Sprague..... Charles A. Cox..... W. K. Coffin.....	Mrs. W. E. Voight. Jefferson. Fort Atkinson.	

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR CHRONIC INSANE, JUNE 30, 1913, SHOWING LOCATION OF INSTITUTION AND NAMES OF OFFICERS AND THEIR POST OFFICE ADDRESSES—Continued.

County Asylums.	Post Office of Asylum.	Superintendents.	Visiting Physicians and Post Office Addresses.	Trustees.	P. O. Address of Trustees.	Matrons.
La Crosse.....	West Salem.....	O. Gullickson.....	S. R. Wakefield, West Salem..... G. F. Wakefield, West Salem.....	Frank P. Coburn..... Thomas Stavrum..... Adam Kroner..... Louis Wiegand.....	West Salem..... La Crosse..... La Crosse..... Cleveland.....	Mrs. O. Gullickson.
Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	R. A. Kolb.....	Louis Falge, Manitowoc.....	Wm. Kiel..... Henry Wernecke..... C. F. Cramer..... Henry Volhard.....	Manitowoc..... Manitowoc..... Spencer..... Marathon.....	Mrs. Catherine Goeden. Mrs. M. H. Duncan.
Marathon.....	Wausau.....	M. H. Duncan.....	W. A. Ladwig, Wausau.....	Aug. F. Marquardt..... W. A. Brown..... R. McWilliams.....	Wausau..... Marinette..... Marinette R. F. D. No. 2.....	Mrs. R. M. Smith.
Marinette.....	Peshigo.....	R. M. Smith.....	J. N. Aubin, Peshigo.....	D. Heidenworth..... Geo. W. Mayhew.....	Peshigo..... 591 Maryland Ave. Milwaukee.....	Miss Josie Merriott.
Milwaukee.....	Wauwatosa.....	Wm. F. Beutler.....	Wm. F. Beutler, Wauwatosa.....	Andrew Oswald..... Chas. Burmeister.....	391—22nd Ave. Milwaukee..... R. F. D. No. 2—Sta. D. Howell Ave., Milwaukee.....	
Monroe.....	Sparta.....	F. J. Mooney.....	C. M. Beebe, Sparta.....	Dr. E. C. Grosskopf..... Richard Seidel.....	187 36th St. Milwaukee..... 200 Grand Ave. Milwaukee.....	Mrs. F. J. Mooney.
Outagamie.....	Appleton.....	G. R. Downer.....	F. P. Dohearty, Appleton.....	Milke Neumann..... P. C. Pedersen..... Albert F. Schneider..... John D. Jagnot..... S. G. Carthy..... D. H. Fleet..... Henry F. Johnson.....	Norwalk..... Warrens..... Sparta..... Appleton..... Hortonville..... Seymour..... Racine..... Caledonia, R. No. 12.....	Ida M. Downer. Adell Lewis.
Racine.....	Racine, R. F. D. No. 4.....	Henry W. Lewis.....	F. G. Peehn, Corliss.....	F. I. Lingsweller..... J. W. Martin..... P. W. Toole..... J. E. Conland..... C. E. Langworthy..... Robert Moore..... A. M. Church.....	Corliss..... Gotham..... Twin Bluffs..... Richland Center..... Edgerton..... Avalon..... Janesville.....	Miss Agnes B. Johnson. Mrs. D. M. Barlass.
Richland.....	Richland Center.....	L. T. Johnson.....	F. W. McKee, Richland Center.....			
Rock.....	Janesville.....	D. M. Barlass.....	J. F. Pember, Janesville.....			

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR CHRONIC INSANE, JUNE 30, 1913, SHOWING LOCATION OF INSTITUTION AND NAMES OF OFFICERS AND THEIR POST OFFICE ADDRESSES—Continued..

County Asylum.	Post Office of Asylum.	Superintendent.	Visiting Physicians and Post-Office Addresses.	Trustees.	Post-Office Address of Trustees.	Matrons.
St. Croix.....	New Richmond..	C. N. Cole.....	F. S. Wade, New Richmond...	O. W. Mosher..... W. C. Bradley..... R. A. Cleveland..... J. M. Kindschl..... H. E. Stone..... William Riggert..... A. Kuckuk..... H. Druckrey.....	New Richmond.. Hudson. Glenwood City.. Prairie du Sac... Baraboo..... Reedsburg..... Shawano..... Underhill—R. F. D. No. 1. Tigerton..... Sheboygan..... Plymouth..... Glenbeulah..... Osseo..... Arcadia..... Etrick..... Viroqua..... Westby..... Rockton..... Elkhorn..... Whitewater..... Elkhorn..... West Bend, R. F. D. No. 1.... West Bend..... West Bend..... Mukwonago..... Oconomowoc..... Waukesha..... Readfield..... Manawa..... New London..... Oshkosh..... Omro..... Neenah..... Marshfield..... Grand Rapids..... Babcock.....	Mrs. C. N. Cole. Mrs. C. Christensen. Mrs. August Hoefts. Mrs. H. A. Arpke. Mrs. John McKivergin. Mrs. Chas. E. Butters. Mrs. D. W. Stanford. Mrs. John Homrig. Miss Kate Carroll. Mrs. C. M. Hayward. Mrs. E. E. Manuel. Mrs. L. E. Gilson.
Shawano.....	Reedsburg.....	C. Christensen.....	C. A. Rood, Reedsburg.....	J. M. Kindschl..... H. E. Stone..... William Riggert..... A. Kuckuk..... H. Druckrey.....	Baraboo..... Reedsburg..... Shawano..... Underhill—R. F. D. No. 1. Tigerton..... Sheboygan..... Plymouth..... Glenbeulah..... Osseo..... Arcadia..... Etrick..... Viroqua..... Westby..... Rockton..... Elkhorn..... Whitewater..... Elkhorn..... West Bend, R. F. D. No. 1.... West Bend..... West Bend..... Mukwonago..... Oconomowoc..... Waukesha..... Readfield..... Manawa..... New London..... Oshkosh..... Omro..... Neenah..... Marshfield..... Grand Rapids..... Babcock.....	Mrs. C. Christensen. Mrs. August Hoefts. Mrs. H. A. Arpke. Mrs. John McKivergin. Mrs. Chas. E. Butters. Mrs. D. W. Stanford. Mrs. John Homrig. Miss Kate Carroll. Mrs. C. M. Hayward. Mrs. E. E. Manuel. Mrs. L. E. Gilson.
Sheboygan....	Shawano, R. F. D. No. 3.....	Aug. Hoefts.....	Dr. W. H. Cantwell.....	H. Druckrey..... Herman Spiegel..... Carl Zillier..... Eli Carpenter..... R. B. Melvin..... F. M. Smith..... J. I. Dewey..... K. K. Hagstad..... C. M. Butt..... Jens Davidson..... Van S. Bennett..... Charles Dunlap..... T. E. Lean..... Fried Hemstreet..... Geo. W. Jones.....	Shawano..... Underhill—R. F. D. No. 1. Tigerton..... Sheboygan..... Plymouth..... Glenbeulah..... Osseo..... Arcadia..... Etrick..... Viroqua..... Westby..... Rockton..... Elkhorn..... Whitewater..... Elkhorn..... West Bend, R. F. D. No. 1.... West Bend..... West Bend..... Mukwonago..... Oconomowoc..... Waukesha..... Readfield..... Manawa..... New London..... Oshkosh..... Omro..... Neenah..... Marshfield..... Grand Rapids..... Babcock.....	Mrs. August Hoefts. Mrs. H. A. Arpke. Mrs. John McKivergin. Mrs. Chas. E. Butters. Mrs. D. W. Stanford. Mrs. John Homrig. Miss Kate Carroll. Mrs. C. M. Hayward. Mrs. E. E. Manuel. Mrs. L. E. Gilson.
Trempealeau..	Whitehall.....	John McKivergin ..	C. Bergh, Whitehall.....	John McKivergin .. Chas. E. Butters..... D. W. Stanford .. John Homrig.....	Whitehall..... Viroqua..... Elkhorn..... West Bend	Mrs. John McKivergin. Mrs. Chas. E. Butters. Mrs. D. W. Stanford. Mrs. John Homrig.
Vernon.....	Viroqua.....	Chas. E. Butters.....	C. H. Trowbridge, Viroqua....	Chas. E. Butters..... D. W. Stanford .. John Homrig.....	Viroqua..... Elkhorn..... West Bend	Mrs. Chas. E. Butters. Mrs. D. W. Stanford. Mrs. John Homrig.
Walworth	Elkhorn.....	D. W. Stanford	Edward Kinne, Elkhorn.....	Edward Kinne, Elkhorn..... W. J. Wehle, West Bend.....	Elkhorn..... West Bend	Mrs. D. W. Stanford. Mrs. John Homrig.
Washington ..	West Bend	John Homrig.....	W. J. Wehle, West Bend.....	W. J. Wehle, West Bend.....	West Bend	Mrs. John Homrig.
Waukesha.....	Waukesha	Geo. F. Carroll	E. W. Malone, Waukesha.....	Joseph Ott..... M. L. Davis..... H. L. Kellogg..... W. P. Dunlap..... F. W. Kurliger..... H. Lindow..... S. T. Ritchie..... Thos. Hough..... A. B. Frees..... L. J. Pinkerton..... K. Connor..... John S. Thompson..... Geo. L. Ward.....	Waukesha..... Waukesha	Miss Kate Carroll. Mrs. C. M. Hayward. Mrs. E. E. Manuel. Mrs. L. E. Gilson.
Waupaca.....	Weyauwega.....	D. C. Hayward	E. H. Jones, Weyauwega.....	E. H. Jones, Weyauwega..... F. Brockway, Winnebago..... K. W. Doege, Marshfield.....	Waukesha..... Weyauwega..... Winnebago	Mrs. C. M. Hayward. Mrs. E. E. Manuel. Mrs. L. E. Gilson.
Winnebago	Winnebago	E. E. Manuel	F. Brockway, Winnebago.....	F. Brockway, Winnebago..... K. W. Doege, Marshfield.....	Winnebago	Mrs. E. E. Manuel. Mrs. L. E. Gilson.
Wood	Marshfield.....	L. E. Gilson.....	K. W. Doege, Marshfield.....	K. W. Doege, Marshfield.....	Marshfield.....	Mrs. L. E. Gilson.

* Shawano County Asylum for Chronic Insane was not opened until after the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913. It was added here to make the list complete.

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